The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE PINCHBACK DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

SPEECHES OF SENATORS M'CREERY, OF KENTUCKY, AND CHRISTIANCY, OF MICHIGAN—JUDGE DURELL'S SUCCESSOR NOT YET CONFIRMED—AN AGREEMENT AS TO THE TAKING OF THE VOTE ON THE PINCHBACK RESOLUTION—MR. CARPENTER PROBABLY TO SUCCEED MR. CRESWELL BEFORE THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT—ANDREW JOHNSON'S ELECTION—THE NEW PAYMASTERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Senate to-day resumed the consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback, and devoted about three hours to the discussion. Senator McCreery spoke less than an hour. He cautioned the new Senators against Senator Morton, and created a laugh at that Senator's expense by terming him the best-posted man alive on the subject of outrages. Mr. McCreery reviewed the election of 1872 in Louisiana, and after citing the report of the Senate Committee, who declared Kellogg was not elected, asked whether the Senate would accept Pinchback as the first-born of the crime and misdemeanor for which Judge Durell had fled to save himself from impeachment. He was not willing to make Durell the scapegoat for the crimes of those who had dazzled him by their audacity, seduced him from the path of duty, and buried him under a load of moral and legal obloquy. He criticised the action of the Attorney General, and said a good Attorney General would have advised the President not to be too ready in the use of troops, and to wait until there had been a proper call made upon him. He expressed the belief that the Attorney General had arranged for the setting up of the Kellogg Government without regard to any claims it might have. Pinchback was the creation of the usurpation in Louisiana, and had no claims whatever for admission to the Senate. Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, argued against the legality of the Kellogg Government, and was followed by Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, who read from printed slips. Senators took seats in his vicinity and listened to him with much interest. He delivered his speech in a monotonous tone, as though he were charging a jury, rarely inflecting his voice, and making no gestures. He indorsed the views presented by Senator Carpenter in his report and in his speeches in the Senate. Kellogg cannot be recognized *de jure*, and that fact disposes of Pinchback's claim. No one can be admitted to a seat in the Senate who is without rights *de jure* and *de facto*. Kellogg obtained what power he is exercising, not by the will of the people of Louisiana, but by the action of the Executive. The McEnery Government, though reeking with fraud, had more regularity about it than that of Kellogg. The Executive could sustain a Government which he finds in existence, but he has no authority to set up a Government. The Kellogg Government had never moved a step forward. It was set up and has been maintained by Federal power, and ended where it began. He said such a Government would not be tolerated by the people of any Northern State. Several regiments of troops could not keep the people of Michigan quiet under similar treatment, and the entire Army of the United States could not make them love such a Government. He believed the President should correct his error. When he acted he had not the evidence that is now before the Senate, nor did he have the best legal advice. In reply to the argument that Pinchback should be admitted because the people of Louisiana should not be deprived of their full representation in the Senate, he said a majority of the people of that State are opposed to the Kellogg Government and opposed to Pinchback, and they would prefer to remain unrepresented to being misrepresented. Upon concluding, Senator Christiancy was congratulated by Senators Kernan, Booth, and some others.

THE SUCCESSOR TO JUDGE DURELL, OF LOUISIANA.

The nomination of Pardee, of Louisiana, to succeed Judge Durell is still unconfirmed by the Senate. The nomination is commended by all parties as one of the very best that could be made. The members of the Congressional Committee who visited New-Orleans are unanimous in desiring his confirmation. Gen. Sheridan is also understood to recommend him very cordially. He is known as a true and consistent Republican, yet his nomination has received the approval of the entire Bar of Louisiana, without regard to party. For some reason Mr. West desires another man, or, at any rate, is opposed to Pardee, and, under the usages of the Senate in deferring in such matters to the wishes of the Senator from the State interested, it is possible that the nomination will be rejected. If there is any opposition to the confirmation except from Mr. West it is not generally known.

THE FINAL VOTE ON THE PINCHBACK RESOLUTION ON TUESDAY NEXT.

The Senate while in secret session to-day practically agreed to take the final vote on the Pinchback case on Tuesday next. The Hawaiian treaty was laid over till Wednesday next. There was some talk about adjournment, which discloses a general feeling in favor of finishing the session as soon as possible, and a week from to-morrow was the latest day that was suggested. Some Senators say that there is no particular necessity for remaining in session longer than Wednesday of next week, provided the Hawaiian treaty can be disposed of by that day.

EX-SENATOR CARPENTER.

There is a rumor in circulation, which is likely enough well founded, that Mr. Creswell will resign his position as counsel for the Government before the Geneva Award Tribunal, and that he will be succeeded by ex-Senator Carpenter. It is stated in the same connection that Mr. Creswell will go abroad on private business, and remain absent during the Summer.

THE ALLEGED BRIBERY IN THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

A letter has been received in this city from the person who was instrumental in circulating charges of bribery in connection with Andy Johnson's election. It seems that he makes no charge that Mr. Johnson himself was cognizant of the purchase of votes, which he alleges was made among the Shelby County delegation.

THE NOMINATIONS FOR PAYMASTERS IN THE ARMY.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, recommitted the nominations of certain Paymasters in the army to the Committee on Military Affairs. It was noted on the day these nominations were sent in that there was considerable dissatisfaction in consequence of the selections that had been made. The committee, however, reported all of them favorably to the Senate, with the exception of Maynadier, who had been formerly dismissed the service. The recommitment to the committee is considered by some to mean that two or three of the nominations may be withdrawn and others more acceptable substituted, but this is not certainly known.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.

The Freedman's Bank is in a worse condition than heretofore supposed, and therefore the Commissioners, Messrs. Creswell, Leopold, and Purvis, have asked to be relieved from any further responsibility for or on account of said trust, provided their bond may be released from liability after their retirement and new Commissioners substituted in their places. They assign as an excuse for their action a failure to obtain from Congress such legislation as they deemed essential to the proper and speedy execution of the trust reposed in them.

THE TREASURY.

The receipts from internal revenue sources to-day were $249,853. The Customs receipts to-day were $668,150. The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $8,437,559; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $46,510,000; coin, (including $21,971,700 in coin certificates,) $75,357,617; outstanding legal tenders, $380,714,000.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

It is ascertained at the proper official source that the United States have not made a treaty with Spain, as has of late been frequently asserted; but have entered into a convention with that Government, which stipulates for the payment of $80,000 to our Government in satisfaction of indemnity claims on account of the Virginius affair, and the surrender of any claims of Spain against the United States, thus closing that question. This convention, signed by the representatives of each country, is complete without the ratification of the Senate of the United States. A copy is already in the possession of the Department of State. The formal signing of the convention was a part of the arrangement connected with the recognition of the new Spanish Government by our own. Señor Mantilla will soon present new credentials to the President as the representative of the new Spanish Government, he heretofore having represented the Republic of Spain after the withdrawal of Admiral Polo. He will also have an opportunity to present the autograph letter of King Alfonso, addressed to the President, informing him of his accession to the throne of Spain.

A NAVAL EXAMINING BOARD.

Pay Director Cunningham, Pay Inspector Thornton, and Passed Assistant Paymaster Boggs have been appointed a board to examine candidates for appointment as Assistant Paymasters in the United States Navy.

A TREASURY DECISION AS TO WHEN GOODS ARE ON SHIPBOARD.

The following telegram, in answer to one from the Surveyor of Customs at Cincinnati asking how he is to determine when goods are actually on shipboard, under section 5 of the act of March 3, 1875, was this day sent to that officer by the Secretary of the Treasury: "The day on which a vessel receiving goods in a foreign port is fully laden and cleared for departure is the date defined as that on which goods are actually on shipboard bound to the United States."

CALLERS ON THE PRESIDENT.

Among the callers on the President to-day were Senators Kernan, of New-York, and Randolph, of New-Jersey.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

The Treasury to-day received $50 conscience money from a former member of Company K, One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

FAILURE OF AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA CLOSES ITS DOORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—The frequency with which insurance frauds have been discovered since the establishment of an Insurance Inspection Department of the State Government has been the cause of considerable distrust, if not widespread alarm. The People's, Central, and Safeguard succumbed in rapid succession to bad management and illegal manipulation, and to-day the National Fire Insurance Company is added to the list of failures. Rumors had been in circulation for several days past that the company was in an unsafe condition, but it was not known until this morning that the state of affairs was so hopeless as is now proved. The exact standing of the corporation soon became determined, however, for, following the announcement that it had closed its doors, came the statement of the President that it was unable to make payments. He furthermore said, that in consequence of certain adverse circumstances, over which the present management exercised no control, distrust had been thrown upon the company, and it was placed in a position of inability to meet the demands made upon it. The officers, he declared, had resolved to suspend business for a few days, but he hoped an examination into the affairs of the organization would result in resumption. According to his estimate the National paid out, in thirty days, $128,000 in risks in Chicago and other places, and canceled policies amounting to $111,000. Both of these statements are exaggerated, and the strain upon its finances has not at any time been so severe, although it is known that since the first of January it has paid $40,000 on policies. As indicated, on the other hand, the mismanagement gave it a questionable reputation and placed it in an unenviable light before the public. Previous to the suspension of the Central, the Secretary of the National and its chief organizer, was William D. Halfman, who is now languishing in prison for his crimes. This circumstance, connected with the fact that this company's advertisements throughout the country had Halfman's name attached to them, placed it in bad odor, and, it is claimed, caused the withdrawal of many policies. Consequently, within a few days, all policies that could be, have been canceled at short rate and no losses were paid. An investigation shows that the National began business in September, 1871, with a cash capital of $300,000. This was reduced in subsequent announcements to $200,000, and lately it has claimed but $150,000 paid-up capital. The total assets as set down in the official statement of the first of the present year amounted to $218,700 exclusive of real estate, the valuation of which the company calculated at $131,000. The latter is not worth half the sum stated, and an item in the assets of $77,000 in agents' hands will be of little avail, for it will be impossible to collect the entire amount. At the conclusion of last year's business, the total receipts were $390,000; to expenditures, $490,000; liabilities, exclusive of capital, $46,000, which showed an improvement of about $5,000. Since then the finances have steadily declined, ending in the action taken to-day. A meeting of interested persons was held this afternoon, at which it was decided to make a proposition to the creditors upon the basis of forty per cent., as payment in full liquidation of all debts. But, although the President claims that the company has many friends, it is not believed that such a compromise would be agreed to, even if it is legal to effect it. The rate mentioned could not, at all events, be paid without outside financial assistance. This is the first case of the kind that has come up since the present Insurance law has been enforced, for with companies that have previously failed there was nothing whatever for creditors. The business of the National was discontinued in New-York about a year ago by Superintendent Chapman, and recently all the agencies have been abolished. The company will, it is stated by insurance men, be compelled to suspend, for it has been in a doubtful situation for a long time past. An effort was lately made to re-establish it in New-York, but the most liberal offers were refused by agents. The officers of the National are President, H. R. Edmonds; Vice President, Jacob R. Ely, and Secretary, L. Kauffman. There are several other companies here in an extremely weak condition; among them the American Underwriters', the Fame, and Pennsylvania—the first two of which are seriously impaired, and the latter has been thrown out of New-York.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE POLICY OF THE NEW MINISTRY COLDLY RECEIVED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, March 12.—In the Assembly to-day M. Buffet read a declaration on behalf of the new Ministry, to the effect that its policy would be distinctively conservative and devoid of characteristics either of provocation or weakness. The statement is made, he said, to reassure the industrious and orderly population. The Government renews confidently the President's appeal for the support of moderate men of all parties. M. Buffet continued: We have the greatest confidence in the experienced administrative staff, who may rely on our constant support. It will be the duty of the Cabinet to insure obedience and respect for the constitutional laws, and we are resolved to defend them against all intrusion, but we shall never pursue a vindictive policy. Firm but conciliatory conduct is alone suitable to the state of things produced by our misfortunes. Would we not strike the last blow against the power of France if we exhibited to the world a spectacle of internal dissension? The Government will be unable to raise the state of siege until the press laws are modified, and a bill in this connection will be submitted. The declaration asks that the present law regarding the appointment of Mayors be continued for a stated period, and concludes by challenging a vote of want of confidence.

The declaration was received with icy coldness by the Assembly. There was no manifestation either of satisfaction or dissent. The Left was at first irritated at the omission of all mention of the Republic, and at the passages concerning public functionaries and the raising of the state of siege.

At the meeting of the bureaux M. Gambetta said the promise to prevent factious intrigues was an essential feature of the programme, and he urged that the new Government be judged by its acts only.

GREAT BRITAIN.

JOHN MITCHEL RE-ELECTED IN TIPPERARY BY FOUR TO ONE.

CORK, March 12.—The following is the vote cast in the Parliamentary election in Tipperary yesterday:

For John Mitchel	3,114
For Mr. Moore, Conservative	746

THE VATICAN.

AN AMERICAN CARDINAL—REPORTED APPOINTMENT OF ARCHBISHOP M'CLOSKEY.

ROME, March 12.—The *Voce Di Verita* says the Pope confers the Cardinal's hat on Archbishop McCloskey not only on account of the personal merits of that prelate, but because the Holy See is desirous of honoring the Catholics of America and of marking the progress of Catholicism in the United States.

CUBA.

VALMASEDA'S FIRST ACT THE LEVYING OF A LOAN OF HALF A MILLION DOLLARS—VOLUNTEERS TO GO TO THE FIELD—SHARKEY REPORTED GONE TO ST. THOMAS.

HAVANA, March 12.—Captain General Valmaseda, soon after his arrival, called together a number of the wealthiest citizens, and requested them to advance a loan of £100,000 sterling, to pay the expense of bringing reinforcements from Spain. The sum required was immediately subscribed.

It is stated on trustworthy authority that Valmaseda has informed the officers of the Havana Volunteers that their men will soon be needed for temporary service in the field. Four battalions have drawn lots to decide which shall go, and are ready to march whenever the Captain General orders.

A body of insurgents, 600 strong, entered the Sagua District and burned twelve plantations. They have since been compelled to take to flight and are now pursued by seven Spanish columns.

The insurgents are now moving toward Trinidad in order to enter the Sigunnea district.

It is rumored that Sharkey, the escaped murderer, sailed for St. Thomas on the steamer Corsica, under an assumed name.

The United States steamer Colorado has arrived here from Key West.

THE SPRING FRESHETS.

IMMENSE MASSES OF ICE ON THE LEHIGH RIVER—DANGER APPREHENDED.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., March 12.—From Mauch Chunk to Eaton, on the Lehigh River, a distance of forty-eight miles, there are eight large dams, and two-thirds of that distance is covered with ice, which, by actual measurement, has been found to average forty inches in thickness. For some time it has been feared a freshet would take place, but the fine weather for the past week has, for the present, done much toward relieving the fears of the residents along the river. Still the outlook is somewhat serious, and should the ice suddenly break loose bridges and a large amount of other property will be destroyed.

CANADA.

LEPINE'S SENTENCE—THE COMMUTATION RESOLUTIONS IN THE HOUSE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 12.—Mr. Kirkpatrick will to-morrow move the House into Committee to consider the resolutions on the subject of the commutation of Lepine's sentence by the Governor General. The resolutions affirm that, although it appears from the papers laid before the House that no advice was tendered his Excellency by his Ministers as to the exercise of the prerogative, yet, under the Constitution, they must be held responsible for the action of his Excellency.

CONVICT LABOR TO BE UTILIZED IN THE DOMINION.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 12.—Hon. Mr. Mackenzie announced in the House to-day that it was the intention of the Government to avail themselves of the labor of convicts confined in the Dominion penitentiaries in constructing cars for the Pacific Railway.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The President sent to the Senate late this afternoon the following nominations: W. W. Robinson to be Consul at Tamatave, Madagascar; J. D. Buckelew, of New-Jersey, to be Consul at Stettin; S. B. Crauston to be Register in Land Office at Linkville, Oregon; N. H. McLean, late of the United States Army, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Majors J. B. Bingham and A. S. Perry, now Quartermasters, to be Lieutenant Colonels and Deputy Quartermaster Generals; and Capts. Charles A. Reynolds and G. B. Dandy, now Assistant Quartermasters, to be Quartermasters with the rank of Major.

Collectors of Customs—Edward A. Frost, Genesee, N. Y.; H. C. A. Kelley, for the District of Michigan, State of Michigan.

Postmasters—James Stewart, at Washington, N. J.; J. A. Boswell, Camden, S. C.; J. H. Drury, Troy, Ohio; E. R. Wise, Warren, Ohio; T. B. White, Butler, Penn.; M. Thompson, Romeo, Mich.; G. A. Wells, St. John, Mich.; James H. Knox, Indianola, Iowa.

The Senate in executive session this afternoon confirmed the following nominations:

Daniel W. Gooch, to be Pension Agent at Boston, Mass.; John T. Rankin, Pension Agent at Vicksburg, Miss; Assistant Engineer Harrie Webster, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy from Oct. 29, 1874, to fill a vacancy; Assistant Constructors Philip Hichborn, Frank L. Fernald, William L. Mintonye, and George R. Bousb, to be Naval Constructors.

FATAL BLASTING ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, March 12.—Richard Dunn, one of the workmen employed at the central shaft of the new tunnel being cut under Chestnut Hill, from Sudbury River to the reservoir, was putting in a charge for a blast this forenoon, when it prematurely exploded, blowing off his head and one arm, and seriously injuring Timothy Sullivan, another workman in the immediate vicinity.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

TWO EXECUTIONS IN MARYLAND—HANGING OF THE NEGRO MURDERERS OF MISS TAYLOR AND MRS. WITTMAN.

BELAIR, Md., March 12.—Joshua Griffin, (colored,) was hanged near this place this morning for the murder of Miss Susan Taylor, near Aberdeen, Hartford County, Md., on the 12th of October, 1874. Griffin was twenty-five years old, and had been raised by the murdered woman. He was born in the jail at Belair, his mother being a prisoner at the time. This morning he made a full confession of the crime to the Sheriff, saying he killed Miss Taylor on account of a grudge he had against Henry Taylor, the murdered woman's brother, who had whipped him previously, Miss Taylor having been the cause of the whipping. The evidence against Griffin was entirely circumstantial, but very strong. The place of execution was on the Almshouse farm, one mile and a half from Belair. A space thirty-two feet square was inclosed by a high board fence. The gallows being erected inside. No one was admitted but the counsel engaged in the case, the officers of the law, and members of the press. The prisoner was taken out at 9:30 o'clock, heavily manacled and enveloped in a black gown. The arrangements for the execution were well ordered by the Sheriff, William B. Jarrett, who pulled the drop at 10.9 A. M. The prisoner was accompanied to the gallows by his spiritual adviser, Rev. David Baker, of the Colored Presbyterian Church. After singing a hymn, in which Griffin joined with the minister, the latter offered up a fervent prayer, after which the platform was vacated by all except the condemned man. After the drop fell Griffin struggled convulsively for at least ten minutes before nature gave way. His body was permitted to hang twenty-five minutes, when it was cut down, and being examined by Dr. E. Hall Richardson, of Belair, and Drs. J. E. Michael and A. S. Winchester, of Baltimore, life was pronounced extinct. The body was taken in charge by the Sheriff and interred in the burying-ground upon the Almshouse farm.

EXECUTION OF GEORGE WHEELER—A VICTIM TO WHISKY.

EASTON, Talbot County, Md., March 12.—George Wheeler, (colored,) was hanged here to-day, for the murder of Mrs. Margaret Wittman, a white woman, on the 18th of July last, in this county. The condemned man was visited yesterday afternoon by Rev. E. B. Newman and Rev. L. E. Barrett, (white,) and Martin Webb, (colored,) of the Methodist Church. Two hours were spent in religious exercises. Newman and Barrett then retired. Webb remained, and several colored religious friends were admitted. They remained with him until after 10 P. M. Wheeler then paced his room, praying, singing, and shouting, evidently much excited. About 11 the Sheriff prevailed upon him to retire. He slept well until early dawn, when he renewed his devotions, singing, praying, and talking to himself. About 7:30 o'clock this morning the usual breakfast was taken to him, but he ate only a piece of bread and drank a cup of coffee.

The Sheriff dressed the doomed man in a black suit. He seemed much excited, but was quiet and yielding. At 10 o'clock his spiritual adviser visited him, and remained with him until 11, when the Sheriff came to conduct him to the gallows. Shortly after 11 the condemned man, seated in a wagon with the Sheriff, followed by a military company, Capt. Roberts with twenty men, eight deputies, and a large crowd, left for Wright's race-course, three quarters of a mile distant.

Upon reaching the scaffold Wheeler mounted the steps with a firm and steady step, without showing any signs of fear whatever. Rev. L. E. Barrett led in singing "Rock of Ages," which was followed by prayer by Rev. E. B. Newman. The Sheriff asked Wheeler if he had anything to say, when he said in a clear voice, "My friends, I am going home to my Father. I am prepared to die. Whisky caused my trouble; take warning by my example." After bidding the Sheriff and ministers good-bye and thanking them for the kindness shown him while in prison, the black cap was placed upon Wheeler's head. The drop fell at 12:31 o'clock, and eight minutes afterward he was pronounced dead by Drs. Anderson and Chamberlain, of this town. He died almost without a struggle, the fall having broken his neck. The body, after hanging twenty-one minutes, was cut down and sent to the potter's field for interment.

THE BLACK HILLS.

GOLD-HUNTING EXCURSIONS TO BE PREVENTED—THE SIOUX TREATY TO BE STRICTLY OBSERVED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 12.—Gen. Sherman was interviewed yesterday concerning the probable action of the Government relative to gold-hunting expeditions to the Black Hills country, and said in substance that expeditions would be prevented from entering that region, or, if they should happen to enter, would be driven out. As soon as the weather will permit troops will be put in the field, with instructions to prevent incursions into the Sioux reservation, and these instructions will be carried out by force of arms if necessary. The integrity of the treaty with the Sioux will be maintained at all hazards. The General states that the frontier people complain of Indian raids, yet in this case do not seem to see the injustice of their own act, which is modeled after the Indian mode of acquiring property. If necessary, troops will be sent to bring out the party now on the hills.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES FOR THE EXPULSION OF PROSPECTING PARTIES.

OMAHA, Neb., March 12.—Numerous inquiries are daily received by prominent persons in this city relative to the Black Hills. There is no question but that troops in sufficient numbers will be stationed in that country to prevent any parties entering; and if they should enter, force will be used to expel them if necessary. Indian runners will be constantly employed, who will give prompt notice of the approach of parties. There is but little if any excitement here over the Black Hills country, and the matter is generally considered unworthy of attention as long as the Government is opposed to the country being prospected.

THE NEW CAPITOL INVESTIGATION.

OPINIONS OF AN ARCHITECT ON THE RELATIVE COST OF THE WORK BY CONTRACT AND BY THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 12.—The new Capitol investigation was resumed this evening.

Mr. Arthur Gillman, architect, of New-York, was called, and read a statement embodying his views, and testified at length, as follows: Made the drawings from which, substantially, the present building is being erected. It was proposed at one time to put the works under contract, and estimates were made to that end by responsible parties. The contract proposals were submitted to the Commissioners by myself, making the total cost of the building less than $3,900,000. Witness characterized the use of the Dix Island granite—the large stones—as a piece of mismanagement. The granite used in the building could be duplicated at $2 60 a foot, and he knew a party who would give bonds to furnish it at that price. He thought the work could be finished for $4,000,000; thought it could be completed for $3,500,000 under contract. On his cross-examination he admitted to having stated that he had said that he wanted to supersede Mr. Fuller, the present architect of the new Capitol. He and Mr. Fuller belonged to different schools of architects; he to the Italian, Mr. Fuller to the Doric. He had admitted that the two schools differed as widely as did the two leading schools of medicine.

At the conclusion of Mr. Gillman's testimony the committee adjourned until Tuesday evening next.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—The Commencement of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania took place to-day, at the Academy of Music, in the presence of a brilliant audience. One hundred students graduated as Doctors of Medicine. Prizes of $100 each were conferred on Charles Winslow Dalles and B. Franklin Lauterbach, of this city, for essays. A gold medal, the anatomical prize, was conferred on Dr. Alexander H. Rausbey, Jr., of this city, and a prize of $30 to Dr. Samuel B. Boyd, Jr., of Tennessee. The valedictory was delivered by Prof. R. E. Rogers.

SUICIDE IN A RAILROAD CAR.

CONCORD, N. H., March 12.—As the down morning express train on the Northern Railway was passing to-day between Grafton and Danbury, one of the passengers, William F. Gordon, of Bolton, Vt., shot himself in the head with a pistol, dying instantly. The deceased was known to have been insane. On the same train a passenger named Jesse Thayer, a well-known merchant of Toronto, feeling faint at the incident, went out on the platform and fell off, receiving fatal injuries.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

LATEST RETURNS—THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES IN BOTH HOUSES.

CONCORD, N. H., March 12.—The latest figures on the House give 191 Republicans and 179 Democrats, with four towns—Clarksville, Errol, Pittsburg, and Hart's Location—to hear from. These are supposed to return five Representatives. All but one of them—Pittsburg, which may be considered doubtful—elect Democrats. With Pittsburg reckoned Democratic it will give a Republican majority of seven; but if Republican, of nine. The election in Hart's Location occurs to-morrow, and the Republicans say that no Representative can be legally elected. If this be true their Republican majority in the House will be eleven, which they claim.

The Senate stands five Republicans to five Democrats, with no choice in the Second and Fourth Districts. In the Second District, Priest, Democrat, lacks 34 votes of an election; and in the Fourth District, Todd, Republican, lacks 24. These districts will of course by filled by the Republicans on the assembling of the Legislature, giving them seven Senators. It is said that Briggs, the Republican candidate in District No. 2, will contest the election of Martin, Democratic Senator elect, on the ground of fraud in Manchester, and should he be rescated the Republican majority in the Senate will be three. The Council stands three Democrats and two Republicans. The Councillors elected are: District No. 1, Charles A. Foss, Barrington; and District No. 4, Albert S. Scott, Peterborough, Republicans; and District No. 2, Moulton H. Marston, Sandwich; District No. 3, Edward Burnham, Hopkinton; and District No. 5, Jeremiah Blodgett Wentworth, Democrats. The Republicans carried five of the counties—Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire, and Sullivan. The other five—Belknap, Merrimac, Carroll, Grafton, and Coos—are Democratic. On the vote for Governor the candidates, Cheney and Roberts, ran within 100 of each other, and the votes of each exceed 39,000. The prohibition vote will be about 800, when all the towns are in. Probably it fell off largely from last year, going to the Republicans. The plurality of Mr. Jones, the Democratic Congressman elect from the First District, and of Mr. Blair, Republican, in the Third District, has not been figured out entirely, but sufficiently to know that each is elected sure. Mr. Kent, the Democratic candidate in the Third District, is probably defeated by about 50. The plurality of Bell, Congressman elect in the Second District, is given as 145.

THE GREENBACK CONVENTION.

ADOPTION OF A PLATFORM AND APPOINTMENT OF AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 12.—The Greenback Convention reassembled in Halle's Hall at 10 o'clock this morning, Mr. Hooton presiding. The Committee on Resolutions was not yet fully prepared to report a platform, and the Chairman stated that there was a difference of opinion among the persons on that committee as to the number of members the National Central Committee should consist of. A motion was adopted that a special committee of five be selected to report a plan for the formation of the National Committee. The following persons were then appointed members of the special committee: Messrs. Marten, of Illinois; Townsend, of Indiana; McDonald, of Michigan; Noonan, of Illinois; and McDevitt, of Ohio. Mr. Dorion, of Illinois, offered a preamble and resolutions, but action was postponed till after the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

At 11 o'clock the Platform Committee reported the following declaration of principles and platform:

The preamble recites that our Government is founded on and derives its power from the people; existing evils have resulted from representatives acting party above popular interests. These evils are chiefly displayed in our monetary system and the monopolies which it has engendered, this system being monarchical in its principle and subversive of republican government. To resist the encroachments of the money power, to stay the tide of corruption and extravagance, and to place the control of the resources and finances of the country in the hands of the people it has become a duty to organize an independent party upon the following basis, as no reliance can be placed in the existing parties:

First—It is the duty of the Government to establish a monetary system based on the faith and resources of the nation, in harmony with the genius of this Government and adopted to the industrial and commercial needs of the country. To this end the notes of all national and State banks should be withdrawn from circulation, and a paper money issued by the Government directly to the people in payment of Government obligations, without the intervention of any system of banking corporations, which money shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, duties on imports including except that portion of the interest and principal of the present public debt, that is by express terms of the law creating it made payable in metallic money, this money to be interchangeable at the option of the holder with registered Government bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 3.65 per cent. per annum.

Second—This system of finance will, by stimulating our industries and commerce, soon make the United States the depository of the precious metals of the world.

Third—The adoption of this system, by furnishing sufficient money at the lowest interest, will solve the question of cheap transportation, because it will enable railroads and carrying trade to relieve themselves of their loads of debt, and lower their rates, and enable the people to construct additional lines of cheaper internal communication.

Fourth—It is the duty of the Government in all its legislation to keep in view the full development of the agricultural and mineral resources of the country and its manufacturing interests.

Fifth—The great interests of productive industry claim their just recognition at the hands of the Government of the people, and that through the monetary system here proposed all these interests can be fully secured.

Sixth—As the public domain is the rightful heritage of the people, it should not be distributed to speculators or corporations, but reserved for actual settlers.

Seventh—It is the duty of the Government to equalize the bounties of soldiers, and to bring to a speedy settlement all other just claims arising from the late war.

Eighth—All the rights, privileges, and immunities, recognized by the Government should be based upon the fact of citizenship, equal rights before the law being secured by the Constitution.

Ninth—We insist upon, and demand, severe retrenchment and economy in all branches of the public affairs.

Tenth—The rivers and harbors, being under jurisdiction of the Government, should be by it improved when necessary for the commerce of the people.

Eleventh—Through the monetary system herein proposed there will be established between the citizen and his country a firm and lasting bond of union, by giving him a common interest in the common Government, and bringing peace and prosperity to each and all of its inhabitants.

Twelfth—As all special privileges, immunities, and powers conferred on corporations of any kind or nature are granted at the expense of the people these privileges and powers must be held subordinate to the rights of the people and subject to the supervision and control of the power granting them.

The platform was adopted section by section, with some slight amendments. A recess was then taken.

The first business that was transacted at the afternoon session was the presentation of a letter of encouragement from Hon. Moses W. Field, member of Congress from Michigan. Gen. Wingate, of St. Louis, Mo., delivered a long address on the financial condition of the country, advocating greenback currency as a sure means of remedying the evil. The platform was adopted as a whole after discussion, with the following addition by Mr. T. B. Buchanan:

As all special privileges, immunities, and powers conferred on corporations of any kind or nature are granted at the expense of the people, these privileges and powers must be held subordinate to the rights of the people, and subject to the supervision and control of the power creating them.

The following, offered by Mr. James Buchanan, of Indiana, was adopted:

Resolved, That the National Executive Committee be continued as now constituted, with power to select a subcommittee of thirteen from its own number as an Executive Council, any seven of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

A number of letters from persons in different parts of the United States, in sympathy with the movement, were read and approved. Speeches were made by Messrs. James Buchanan, Olleman, and Thompson. The latter is a colored delegate, aged eighteen years, from Richmond, Va. The utmost satisfaction was felt with the platform, and perfect confidence expressed that by a thorough canvass, as prescribed by the National Committee, the party would carry the election for President in 1876. Tom Scott, of Pennsylvania, was cited by speakers as a strong advocate of the greenback measure. The Executive Committee was instructed to issue an address to the people of the United States, and the convention then adjourned.

The adjourned mass-meeting to-night was not so largely attended as last night's, though there was no lack of enthusiasm. Speeches were delivered by various prominent delegates to the Greenback Convention. The delegates have nearly all left for home.

THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

GEN. HAWLEY ON THE ISSUES OF THE DAY AND THE THIRD-TERM "IDEA."

HARTFORD, Conn., March 12.—Gen. Hawley this evening opened the campaign in this city by an address at Allyn Hall, which was crowded. He spoke for two hours and a quarter, reviewing what the Republican Party has accomplished, and speaking of the important questions which have been settled, and on which their opponents will not now take issue with them. He reviewed the important measures in Congress during his term, and explained his action on the Force bill, which he voted against because he deemed the existing laws sufficient and because it conferred extraordinary powers upon the President, which were unnecessary in time of peace. In answer to a question by a Democratic journal as to his views about the "third term" idea, he thought it was hardly a matter for serious consideration. The talk about it had been started by some journals mainly to annoy the President and trouble the Republican Party. It had become a part of the unwritten law of the country that no person should have more than two terms in the Presidential office, and on general principles he was opposed to a third Presidential term. In answer to a question as to whom he should vote for in case the election came into the House of Representatives he said he would be unworthy to be a representative if he tied himself by pledges in advance. He should act on all important questions under his oath, as he deemed best, for the interests of the nation.

Speaker Blaine, Judge Hoar, Senator Dawes, and Representatives Fry, of Maine, and Burroughs, of Michigan, are among the speakers who will visit the State during the campaign.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

ARREST OF A THEATRE PROPRIETOR WHO REFUSED TO ADMIT NEGROES.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 12.—Several negroes applied at the ticket-office of the theatre last night for tickets of admission to the parquette, at Cal Wagner's minstrel performance, offering their money, and were refused. Subsequently United States Marshal Randolph arrested Cal Wagner upon the complaint of four negroes for a violation of the Civil Rights bill, and a bond for $500 was signed for Wagner's appearance before United States Commissioner Dimmick this morning at 10 o'clock. The negroes who made the application for arrest are prominent politicians there, and two of them were defeated in the last election for county offices.

COMPLAINT OF NEGROES AGAINST A THEATRICAL MANAGER QUASHED.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 12.—The complaint of four negroes against Cal Wagner, for not admitting them to his minstrel entertainment, was heard before United States Commissioner Dimmick to-day. The defendant's counsel moved to quash the complaint on the ground of imperfection in various particulars and the unconstitutionality of the Civil Rights bill. Counsel cited the Slaughter-house case, and Mrs. Myra Bradwell's case. United States District Attorney McAfee, for the complainants, cited the case of Luther versus Borden, and contended that this was a political question. At 4 o'clock P. M. the Commissioner quashed the complaint, but gave no opinion in the matter. It is understood that the negroes are trying to get up a complaint that will be sustained.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A disastrous fire occurred at Montpelier, Vt., on Thursday night. It was first discovered about 12:30 o'clock, issuing from the roof of a building on Main street, attached to the establishment of the late John Wood. From this it communicated to the next building north, owned by Carlos Baucroft, and from this to the hardware store occupied by Barrows & Peck, and owned by J. R. Langdon. The first two buildings were totally destroyed, and the latter was saved in a damaged condition. At a little before 3 o'clock there was another alarm, and a far more disastrous fire followed, lasting until 7 o'clock. This second fire broke out in the rear of the provision store of Orrin Isley on State street, and from thence extended east, burning the stores of Ira S. Town, jeweler; the clothing store of George L. Nichols; Wilson & Co., drugs and medicines, and the office of J. A. Page, State Treasurer; and west, burning a large brick building belonging to Erastus Hubbard; the jewelry store of A. A. Mead, the book store of T. C. Phinney, the millinery store of W. A. Boutwell, a barber's shop, a shoe shop, and a tailor's shop. The second stories of these buildings were all occupied by lawyers' offices, a dental office, and the clothing store of S. C. Watson. The buildings on State street are a total loss, and were owned by T. J. Hubbard, Ira S. Town, C. W. Stone, Erastus Hubbard, F. E. Smith, W. A. Boutwell, and Eli Balon. The fire was by far the most serious that has ever occurred at Montpelier.

At Bryan, Ohio, about 6 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in Letcher's block, occupied by J. J. Goller, boots and shoes; J. N. Ryan, jeweler; Letcher & Co., produce and express office; in the second story by Dr. Keiser, and the third story by a billiard saloon. The fire communicated north to a building owned by Thomas Kent, and occupied by D. A. Wolff, clothier; an attorney's office, and a club-room. The goods were nearly all saved. During the progress of the fire the north wall fell, demolishing a two-story frame building adjoining, owned and occupied by McQuillen Brothers, grocerics, whose stock was removed. On the south the fire extended to

tripartite agreement, and said he would not sign it, as he had been left out in the cold, while Beecher and Bowen were well taken care of. In reference to the engagement of Oliver Johnson on the *Christian Union*, Mr. Wilkeson declared he alone, and not Mr. Tilton, had caused the engagement of Mr. Johnson.

The cross-examination by Mr. Beach was very searching and imperious in its character. Mr. Wilkeson, referring to the conversations he had detailed as coming from Tilton, could not distinguish between the precise language used by Tilton and his rendering of it, which he characterized as precise in part and precise in effect. On being asked to repeat the expressions, he varied materially from the words he used on the direct examination; he was not aware he had varied, and could not give any reason except the infirmity of human nature. He made a memorandum of the interview with Tilton of April 3, which he supposed was in his safe; he made it because he felt the matter would drift into a judicial investigation, for the reason that Beecher and his friends would become tired of paying money to support Tilton. He could not say that previous to that he had heard of Mr. Beecher or his friends paying money to Mr. Tilton. Mr. Beach then introduced a letter written by Mr. Wilkeson to Mr. Tilton speaking about "not publishing" and "not talking," and asked what it meant. The witness then said it had reference to the charges he supposed might be made against Mr. Beecher. From this point Mr. Beach inquired into the relationship of the witness with Mrs. Stanton, and elicited from Mr. Wilkeson the fact that Mrs. Stanton, his sister-in-law and a lady of the highest refinement and probity, had told him that Tilton had informed her that his wife had committed adultery with Beecher, and that Miss Anthony had said to Mrs. Stanton that Mrs. Tilton had confessed the adultery to her. Miss Anthony was also a lady of the highest refinement and probity. The witness had published the tripartite agreement of his own accord, and not on the suggestion of any one. Mr. Evarts attempted to show that Mr. Cleveland, so far from aiding the publication of the tripartite agreement had, sought to prevent it, but the question was ruled out by the court. Mr. Wilkeson was then asked what his object was in publishing the covenant, and answered, "Because I was sick and tired of seeing that great and good man dragged under the harrow of imputation, and I determined to force the fight." This answer was received with some applause.

Rev. Edward Eggleston was the next witness called, and after detailing that he had been connected with the *Independent*, and knew Beecher and Tilton, said that, while on a ferry-boat, Tilton asked him what he thought of the marriage question, and he said he had no occasion to think of it, when Tilton instanced the case of a man and woman who were uncongenially mated, and the witness said that in such cases the parties would grow together, when Mr. Tilton said, "It seems to me they grow more apart," in a most emphatic and abrupt manner. On another occasion, at a ladies' reception in Tilton's house, Tilton paid attentions to a lady which created comment; and on another occasion the same lady came in with Tilton from walking during Mrs. Tilton's absence, and was chided by another lady, a relative of hers, who complained of her remaining out so late, when Tilton and the lady said their watches had run down. This lady's name was not mentioned, but she is the person with whom, according to Mr. Johnson, Tilton had been in bed in his own house. The cross-examination of the witness by Mr. Beach was short and unimportant. The court then adjourned to Monday, at 11 o'clock.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The jury having answered to their names, the court said:

"Mr. Beach, did you learn this morning how Mr. Fullerton is?"

Mr. Beach—Mr. Fullerton is very much improved, Sir, but he is still in such a weak condition that it is not safe for him to appear in court. I have no doubt that he will entirely recover by Monday.

The Court—Proceed, Mr. Hill.

Mr. Hill—Mr. Wilkeson, will you take the stand?

Samuel Wilkeson was then sworn and examined by Mr. Hill.

Q.—Mr. Wilkeson, where do you reside? A.—Fortieth street, New-York City.

Q.—Please state your business? A.—I am helping to build up the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Q.—Are you an officer of that company? A.—I am Secretary of the corporation.

Q.—How long have you been Secretary of that company? A.—Five years.

Q.—What was your business before entering into the railroad scheme? A.—I was a journalist.

Q.—How long had you been a journalist? A.—Professionally and as a contributor maybe thirty years.

Q.—Were you engaged upon any of the New-York papers, and if so name them? A.—Yes, Sir; on the *Tribune* and on THE TIMES.

Q.—What period on the *Tribune*, Mr. Wilkeson? A.—I think altogether about seven years.

Q.—And THE TIMES. Name the time if you can—give the date? A.—I think for three years before the war, and I think about four years during the war.

Q.—Can you fix the time more accurately—how long upon THE TIMES? A.—One year.

Q.—And during what period? A.—I was one year upon THE TIMES.

Q.—When was that? A.—That was during the year of the war in which the battle of Gettysburg was fought.

Q.—Now, Mr. Wilkeson, did your business as a journalist or otherwise call you to Washington, Sir? A.—I had charge of the *Tribune* newspaper in Washington.

Q.—Yes; well? A.—From 1861 to 1863, I think.

Q.—Please state, Mr. Wilkeson, if you have any interest in the publishing house of J. B. Ford & Co., and in the *Christian Union*? A.—I am one of the co-partners in the house of Ford & Co., and Ford & Co. are stockholders in the *Christian Union* newspaper.

Q.—Your interest in the *Christian Union* newspaper is your ownership of stock and membership of the firm of Ford & Co., who own some of the stock? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Wilkeson, do you know Theodore Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Fifteen years or sixteen years.

Q.—And are you acquainted with Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—About twelve or thirteen years or fourteen years.

Q.—Do you recollect an occasion when Theodore Tilton visited Washington and had an interview with you in respect to Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Please state when it was and what occurred. A.—It was in the Fall of 1861. Mr. Tilton came to me early in the morning one day; I think it was at my hotel—Willard's—and he brought me a letter from Mr. Beecher, in which Mr. Beecher said—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment, Mr. Wilkeson.

Mr. Hill—Do you know what has become of that letter?

Mr. Beach—What do you propose to prove by this, Mr. Hill?

Mr. Hill—We propose a conversation respecting Mr. Beecher at the time.

The Court—Proceed.

Q.—When was that? A.—1861.

Q.—Proceed, Mr. Wilkeson. A.—In the Fall of 1861—

Mr. Hill—Proceed, Mr. Wilkeson; you may omit the statement of the letter at this time.

Mr. Beach—It seems to me, your Honor, that that is going very far back in the intercourse of these parties—to 1861.

Mr. Evarts—It is produced by Mr. Tilton's statement of a transaction with Mr. Beecher.

THE SERVICE WHICH TILTON RENDERED TO BEECHER'S SON.

The Court—Is that the time he went on about the son?

Mr. Beach—About the son.

The Court—In that view we will see what it is.

Mr. Evarts—I think it proper and admissible.

Mr. Beach—I don't know; I submit to your Honor it is totally immaterial. How does it become material to this issue—any conversation which he had with Mr. Beecher in regard to that action, or any action of Mr. Tilton in regard to any service he might have rendered the son of Mr. Beecher?

The Court—As to the letter, it may be of no moment. Mr. Tilton himself rather ignored the question of the service—

Mr. Beach—Certainly, Sir.

The Court—But I suppose the conversation may be held to be material.

Mr. Beach—I submit if it is on that subject it is entirely collateral matter, and it is not a subject of examination on their part.

The Court—So far as reinstating the son, that is so.

Mr. Beach—That is as far as I object.

Mr. Hill—Proceed, Mr. Wilkeson.

Mr. Morris—The Court has not said so.

The Court—I have said that there may be a conversation which we ought to take, and I cannot perceive—

Mr. Hill—Shall I proceed?

The Court—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Morris—I understand the conversation in reference to that was collateral.

The Court—The service as to reinstating the son is immaterial.

Mr. Hill—I propose to proceed, your Honor, upon that point.

Mr. Morris—You ought to be confined to that.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; whether he had the conversation and what it was.

Mr. Beach—It appears in the evidence, Sir, that Mr. Tilton rendered a favor of a greater or less degree in some action which he took concerning a matter, which affected the son of Mr. Beecher. Mr. Tilton has disclaimed any particular merit on the part of that service, and he has stated that Mr. Beecher expressed more gratitude to him than the service deserved. Is not that purely a collateral matter, and are we to examine in regard to that issue, as well as if the service was greater or less on the part of Mr. Tilton?

The Court—Certainly not.

Mr. Beach—And as the counsel avows that this examination is only with reference to that service, I submit to your Honor it is improper.

Mr. Evarts—It is difficult for me to understand, if your Honor please, the appropriateness of the phrase collateral as applied to an inquiry between the relations of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher. It is not collateral; it may be unimportant or subsidiary, but it is not collateral. Collateral inquiries are where a witness who is only a witness is inquired of respecting what is in the nature of impeaching imputation and in regard to them you take his answers as collateral and don't pursue it, that is because you cannot try a cause between other people; but all that reasoning and all the authority under the phrase of the law have no application to the question of whether or no this passage in the light of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher as toward each other is or is not a proper subject of inquiry. Now, it being a matter in the case and between the parties, the question is whether or no we are at liberty to show by this witness what the transaction was, not as the mere question but as to whether it was competent to show it by any witness, and we are not concluded by Mr. Tilton's version of the transaction. There is nothing in Mr. Tilton's testimony that imparts absolute verity or closes our mouths against the production of witnesses concerning another matter that is the subject of inquiry in this case. Now, this incident furnishes a particular and important portion of the sentiments and relations of Mr. Beecher toward Mr. Tilton; whether rightly or wrongly has nothing to do with the question. It was a matter in which, as has been shown by the testimony, Mr. Beecher regarded himself as under great obligations to Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Tilton has disclaimed the magnitude of the obligation, though he has not shared the services with anybody else that I have understood.

The Court—He was not inquired of as to that.

Mr. Evarts—That does not impute any error in my statement of the case. Now, this gentleman is asked to give that transaction as transacted by Mr. Tilton there, and it is to serve also as a part of subsequent communications between Mr. Beecher and this gentleman in regard to this and nearer matters than this affair, which are proper evidence. We have said that the present inquiry is limited to what passed between Mr. Tilton and this witness concerning this affair of Mr. Beecher. It is not a loose and general conversation concerning other matters; it is a very brief affair, and it is an element linked in our testimony which we regard as important. It is not collateral. It is direct, and is competent evidence. [After a pause.] My learned associate, Mr. Abbott, refers me to the case of Carpenter and Wall, 30th New-York, as recognizing the rule that matter brought out by a plaintiff's witness on direct examination may be contradicted, whether material or not. That is an additional bearing of the inquiry.

Mr. Beach—It is the first time that I have understood, Sir, that the law confined the definition of collateral issues to those subjects which were inquired of on the impeachment or attempted impeachment of a witness. There is one main issue, and perhaps more, in every case. Whatever is, in the language of the gentleman, unimportant or subsidiary to that, is, in the sense of the law, collateral. Whatever does not bear essentially upon the true issue to be determined by the jury is collateral. This action involves, as the principal issue, the question of the seduction by the defendant of the plaintiff's wife. It is competent as a part, perhaps, of that issue to inquire into the relations which existed between the contesting parties, and, possibly, their families. That may be regarded as a material portion of the main inquiry in the action. Now, so far as any incident of the kind to which the attention of this gentleman is directed reflects upon the relation of the parties—the terms of confidence, respect, and intercourse—why, it may very well be regarded as competent upon the main issue of the case, although this transaction is so remote in period, so far from the occurrences connected with the main issue, that it may well be doubted whether it has any relevancy to that issue, in consequence of that remoteness. But, Sir, suppose it had been proved, either upon the direct or the cross-examination, that Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher in the year 1861 had a business transaction—an exchange of property, or any other of the ordinary affairs of business intercourse—would not that, I submit to your Honor, be collateral to the main issue so far as the details of that transaction are concerned?—and would it be competent in a trial of this character to enter into an examination of all the minutiæ of a business affair between these parties at that remote period of time? I do not recollect whether the attention of Mr. Tilton was first directed to this subject upon the direct or the cross-examination, and should refer to the minutes of the stenographer on that point unless some of my associates recalled it. I had the idea that it was disclosed in the first instance—

Mr. Morris—Referred to incidentally on the direct.

Mr. Beach—Referred to incidentally on the direct by the introduction of a letter of Mr. Beecher expressing gratitude to Mr. Tilton for a service rendered him in that matter.

The Court—In sending the present of an inkstand.

Mr. Beach—Yes, sending the present of an inkstand. That was for the purpose of introducing the kindly relations which then existed between these parties.

[Mr. Morris here whispered to Mr. Beach.]

Mr. Beach—I am corrected by my associates as to the fact of the introduction of that letter; it was introduced on the part of the defense. I understand. If there was any reference in the direct examination of Mr. Tilton to that transaction it was very indistinct and remote; none of the details were inquired of on the part of the plaintiff, and all that was said material upon that subject was upon the cross-examination. Now, I submit to your Honor that this is an entirely collateral and very remote transaction, which can reflect no light upon the main and material issue in the case; and, they having made Mr. Tilton the principal witness upon that subject, it is not competent to contradict it, and therefore I submit, Sir, that the proposed evidence is incompetent.

The Court—Mr. Hill, will you state distinctly what you expect to prove by this witness?

Mr. Hill—Yes.

Mr. Beach—I understood the gentleman to avow that it was entirely with reference to that event.

WHAT MR. HILL EXPECTS TO SHOW.

Mr. Hill—I expect to show that transaction which has been referred to, and which we have been talking about, as it actually occurred, by the parties who were concerned in it; I mean actively upon the ground.

Mr. Shearman here whispered something to Mr. Hill.

Mr. Beach—Then, Sir, it would resolve—

Mr. Hill—Wait a minute; I have not finished. I propose also to show how that transaction was represented to Mrs. Beecher, and thus lay the foundation for showing the state of Mr. Beecher's feeling at a later period with reference to Mr. Tilton, and with reference to his correspondence which they put in evidence.

Mr. Beach—This question resolves itself into this: that they introduce a letter from Mr. Beecher expressing gratitude to Mr. Tilton for this supposed service, and they now propose to show that that service was not regarded to that extent, or it was misrepresented to Mr. Beecher as an inducement to the expressions which were used in that letter. They proved the letter themselves, and now propose to show that the foundation upon which the letter was made was inaccurate.

THE COURT CONSIDERS THE QUESTION IMMATERIAL.

The Court—Mr. Tilton did not in his testimony state what he did in Washington, or give any detail about it, or refer to this gentleman as having met him, or give any other indication in regard to it, except that he went on in reference to that subject; and it is very plain to me that it is not a proper subject of inquiry; it is not material. Suppose this gentleman at Washington had rendered him a service, it would be immaterial to our present inquiry. I must rule out that much of his evidence. If you can prove anything else, you may proceed and examine him.

Mr. Evarts—It your Honor please, how are we exactly to judge of the materiality of evidence until we know what it is?

The Court—That would let in everything; there would be no limit then.

Mr. Evarts—I don't know that. The object of the inquiry is to get at the pertinent truth, and the first question is whether we have a competent witness, and the second question is whether we have a proper subject of inquiry. Then you may state the evidence and see how important it is. Our proposition is precisely this: To say that Mr. Tilton is made our witness for anything he has testified to is as unsuitable for any relation of the party examining, at issue in the cause, as any observation can be. My learned friend says this is collateral, but he makes a new definition of "collateral" that it is subordinate. Subordinate is not collateral: unimportant items of testimony are not made collateral by their unimportance. They are often made important by other items of testimony which give them that significance. If every item of evidence adduced was to be excluded because it did not decide the issue, what progress should we make in the trial of a case? Now, if your Honor please, this subject was introduced by the plaintiff, on the direct evidence of the plaintiff himself. It was made the subject of further inquiry on the cross-examination on our part; and now we propose to show what were the actual dimensions and order of occurrences, and their significance in this transaction at different stages of it, to wit: What occurred in Washington, and what afterward occurred on the return of Mr. Tilton, and what subsequently occurred at a later stage, which I do not now further indicate. Mr. Tilton, you remember, speaks of this in his testimony as being the date of Mrs. Beecher's resentment against him, to wit—the favor which he had done to her son.

The Court—I did not get any such impression.

Mr. Evarts—He said so, whether it made an impression or not, if your Honor please; as to its truthfulness or its weight, I do not know. Now, it certainly is a very grave matter if we are not permitted by our witnesses to give the actual character of the transactions that have been imperfectly introduced in the testimony of the plaintiff, either to correct or to contradict—either to correct in the sense of imperfect testimony given against us, given by a party, to correct or contradict in the sense of false testimony given—and it is with a view to our right to show by competent witnesses, under the laws of evidence, the actual occurrences that have been adduced from the plaintiff's mouth.

The Court—My own judgment is that we cannot investigate these remote matters of service, if they were of service; that they are remote and immaterial matter, utterly immaterial, and that if we are to investigate every such transaction it would expand the case beyond the proper boundary that belongs to it; there would be no end to it. With that view I rule out this testimony offered by Mr. Hill.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will note our exception.

The Court—The reference made to service, if there were one, by the plaintiff was very slight indeed. I didn't understand him to take to himself any particular merit in regard to it. He didn't say whether on getting to Washington he committed this subject to this witness or any one else, or that he did anything at Washington, or did anything requiring discretion and requiring influence. It certainly is immaterial.

MR. EVARTS NOT SATISFIED WITH THE RULING OF THE COURT.

Mr. Evarts—Because he has not shown the actual character of the transaction, is it any reason we are are precluded from it? It is a part of our case to show it.

Judge Neilson—It is too remote and too immaterial, I think, for us to investigate.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will see the hardship—

Judge Neilson (interrupting)—No; I don't see any hardship.

Mr. Evarts (continuing)—Your Honor will see the hardship upon us of shutting out evidence in advance of its statement by a prejudgment that it is immaterial.

Judge Neilson—All the hardship that I see, if I must say so, is this: When I think it is so remote and utterly immaterial that it should be ruled out, the hardship is that I should learn from counsel that it is an injustice to the defendant when it should do the defendant, nor in any way has done him, any harm, utterly immaterial, and when I am bound simply to exercise my judgment in regard to it, and do nothing more. I think, upon every consideration, this evidence should be ruled out as immaterial.

Mr. Evarts—Well, but, if your Honor please, I have stated the general proposition of excluding evidence in advance of knowledge of what it is upon a prejudgment that it would turn out immaterial. Now, that shuts out the truth, without any knowledge of what the statement is to be—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—Will your Honor permit me—

Judge Neilson—One moment—

Mr. Beach—Will your Honor permit me to say one word?

Judge Neilson—Well.

Mr. Beach—As this is a reflection upon the intelligence and justice of the court, it may be well enough to recall the circumstances under which your Honor rules. I objected to this evidence, knowing its general character in advance. Your Honor called upon the counsel for the defense to state what they proposed to prove. They made that statement of the substance of the evidence which they proposed to give, and your Honor, in the exercise of your judicial judgment, upon that statement by the counsel, upon their own knowledge of their proof, pronounced it immaterial and incompetent; and it is stated by the counsel, upon the foot of that decision, that it is a hardship to prejudge the immateriality of the proof before it is given, when the counsel themselves gave to your Honor the basis upon which your decision is founded; and it is the only way, Sir, in which we can exclude immaterial evidence where the question itself is general, like this, as to what occurred in that interview and does not point to the particular substance of the evidence proposed to be given. It is the way established by the law, Sir. Permit me to say that the decision of your Honor is in accordance with the practice and the principles of the law.

Judge Neilson—To avoid the possibility of prejudging or passing upon evidence without knowing what it was, or might be, I availed myself of the right to ask the counsel what he expected to prove on that subject.

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—To what point?

Judge Neilson (continuing)—And I frankly stated—

Mr. Evarts—Let me ask you Honor's attention to the proposition. We propose to prove that transaction at Washington as it existed.

Judge Nielson—Well, and that is ruled out, Sir. Proceed to something else.

Mr. Hill (to the witness)—Mr. Wilkeson, do you recollect an interview with Theodore Tilton in the month of March, 1872? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At your office? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where was your office? A.—In the Equitable Insurance Company's building, in Broadway.

Q.—Who was present when the conversation occurred? A.—Only Mr. Tilton and myself.

Q.—Please state now when it was, giving me the date, if you please? A.—On the forenoon of the 29th of March, 1872.

Q.—Do you recollect what day of the week it was? A.—Friday.

THE CONVERSATION WITH TILTON RESPECTING THE GOLDEN AGE ARTICLE.

Q.—Please begin now and detail that conversation as fully as you can to his Honor and the jury? A.—Mr. Tilton came into my room, greeted me, and took out of his pocket a well-worn press proof of a newspaper article, and laid it on my table, and told me he wanted me to read it; he said he brought it to me because I was the common friend of Henry Ward Beecher and himself, and that I was a copartner in the house of Ford & Co., who were the publishers of Henry Ward Beecher's books, and because I was interested with him in the ownership of the *Christian Union* newspaper; he said that he intended to publish that article in the next number of the *Golden Age* unless Mr. Beecher did him justice; I read the article; it is what—

Mr. Hill (interrupting)—One moment, Mr. ——. Just look at this printed note attached to the tripartite covenant, that is, "Exhibit D 25." [Shown to witness.]

Witness—It is what has been designated in this trial as the "personal statement," including the letter to Henry C. Bowen of Jan. 1, 1871.

Mr. Evarts (suggesting to Mr. Hill, who stood close by the witness, about ten feet distant)—Well, what precedes and follows it?

Witness—I read it through; I asked him if he really purposed to publish that article.

Mr. Beach—What was that last remark?

Witness—I asked him if he really purposed to publish that article.

Mr. Hill—Let me ask before going to that, was that the whole article? A.—The printed article and "personal statement."

Q.—Read through, as well what follows the letter as precedes it? A.—Yes, Sir; I read it.

TILTON SAID HE WOULD FOLLOW BEECHER TO THE GRAVE.

Q.—Now, you were going on to state if he really intended to publish? A.—I asked him if he really intended to publish that article; he said he did unless justice was done him by Mr. Beecher; I remonstrated with him against the publication of this article; I told him that it would be an infamous mistake, that it would produce a scandal; that it would do infinite wrong, produce infinite mischief. He said it was his purpose to publish it unless justice was done. Then he went on to speak of Mr. Bowen. He said that Mr. Bowen had dismissed him from his employment on the *Independent* and on the Brooklyn *Union*, and that he had violated his contracts with him to render editorial service for certain salaries on his paper; that he had—that Mr. Bowen had deprived him of his income, and that his dismissal from those papers had ruined his reputation, and had destroyed it. And he went on growing in excitement, and said that Mr. Beecher hadn't come to his help; that he was a man of such powers that he could have with his little finger lifted him up in his trouble, but that, as he lay on the sidewalk in Brooklyn, crushed and ruined, Beecher, through his treatment of him, and by the consequence of his loss of employment on those two papers, and the injury done to his reputation—that Mr. Beecher, who, with his little finger, had the power to lift him up from that sidewalk, had passed him by indifferently, and had not helped him; had left him lying there. And, moving across the room in growing excitement, he said he would follow Mr. Beecher to the grave.

Q.—Into what? A.—Into the grave.

Q.—What else occurred, Mr. Wilkeson? A.—I thought that Mr. Tilton's immediate want was money.

Mr. Morris—Never mind what you thought.

Mr. Beach—I move to strike that out.

The Court—Strike it out.

WHAT THE WITNESS SAID TO TILTON.

Mr. Hill—Did you say anything to him? A.—I told him that he was going the wrong way to restore himself; that what he wanted was help, and that warfare would not give him that which he desired; I told him that his interest in—before this, however, he had said to me that he had been compelled to bring this suit to collect the amount of money which Mr. Bowen owed him on his contract, and that that suit was pending, and he did not know when it would be ended; and he also said that he was in pressing need of this money that Mr. Bowen owed him; I told him that his true way was to take such steps as would terminate that suit and get his money, and then that he ought to secure and control the influence that would enable him to restore his relations with Mr. Bowen, and to restore his reputation to the world at large, and I stated to him that could be done; I told him that Mr. Beecher was sincerely attached to him; that he was his friend, and that Mr. Beecher was surrounded with people who had strength and influence that could be brought to bear in his behalf, and that Mr. Bowen could undoubtedly be influenced to do him justice, and that it was not, it seemed to me, an impossible or a difficult thing to bring Mr. Bowen to feel that if he really owed the money to Mr. Tilton, which Tilton told me did, and which I believed he did on the statement of the contracts that he had made with Mr. Bowen, that Mr. Bowen could be induced to pay that money and terminate the suit; and I promised him the aid of the *Christian Union* to help him in his *Golden Age* enterprise—I thought I could do that—and I told him that undoubtedly Mr. Bowen could be induced to pay that money in the *Independent*, and that this thing could all be arranged, and could be speedily settled, and the necessity for the publication of the scandals such as he had shown to me repressed, and the initiation of the warfare which was foreshadowed would all be avoided, and the whole thing amicably adjusted.

MR. TILTON BECAME HAPPY.

Q.—Proceed; what else occurred there? A.—Mr. Tilton grew happy, calmed down, and became pleasant and sweet, and he told me that he was very glad that he had come to my office; that it was a fortunate thing for him that he had done so; that he had been walking down Broadway, with his troubles, aimlessly, thinking over his affairs, and when he got to the Equitable Insurance Building a certain inspiration came to him to go and see his old friend Sam Wilkeson, and that he had come there with no object whatever, and did not know how he happened to lay that paper down before me to read, that he thought a good angel must have sent him—that the spirits must have sent him there—

Mr. Hill and Mr. Beach (simultaneously)—What?

Witness—That the spirits must have sent him there; he congratulated himself heartily on having come there, and on the result of his interview with me, and I told him I would take hold of the affair heartily and immediately, and address myself to the accomplishment of what I told him ought to be done; and he went away.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton say anything with reference to his desire that you should aid him in that particular? A.—He only expressed satisfaction that I was going to do it, I think.

Q.—Do you recollect, Mr. Wilkeson, whether anything was said of Mrs. Tilton at that interview?

Witness—Of whom?

Mr. Hill—Mrs. Tilton.

Witness—Not one word, Sir.

Q.—Did he speak of any injuries which Mr. Beecher had done to him, or of any damage which Mr. Beecher had inflicted upon him, other than neglecting to help him, as he stated, when he lay crushed on the sidewalk in Brooklyn? A.—Not a word, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Wilkeson, how soon after that did you see Mr. Beecher? A.—I saw him that night, I think.

Q.—It is suggested that I ask you how did you return the press copy that you spoke of? A.—I surrendered it.

Q.—At a later period? A.—That day.

Q.—That day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You surrendered it to whom, that day? A.—To Mr. Tilton.

Q.—And he carried it away with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, you think you saw Mr. Beecher that day? A.—That night.

Q.—That night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Whereabouts? A.—At his house; I told him this interview exactly—

Mr. Beach—That is objected to.

The Court—I think he can state that he told him this interview.

Mr. Hill—You told him that you had this interview.

Q.—Now, Sir, did you call on Mr. Moulton in consequence of anything that occurred at that interview? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Why did you call upon him? A.—No, Sir, he called upon me.

Q.—When was that, Mr. Wilkeson? A.—The next morning, Saturday.

Mr. Beach—Do I understand Mr. Wilkeson to say that Mr. Moulton called upon him in consequence of this interview?

Witness—Yes, Sir; in consequence of the interview I had with Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Beach—Ah, yes.

MOULTON'S INTERVIEW WITH THE WITNESS.

Q.—Mr. Wilkeson state what occurred at that interview.

Mr. Evarts—Between Mr. Moulton and yourself.

Mr. Beach—What foundation have you laid for it?

Mr. Hill—Do you object?

Mr. Beach—I do object.

Mr. Evarts—We have proved directly by Mr. Tilton that Mr. Moulton was a representative of Mr. Tilton in every matter relating to this money collection. We proved as early as the second day—I think the 2d day of January, 1871—a written authority to him, and now it is said that Mr. Tilton is not affected concerning the transaction and the collection of this money by what Mr. Moulton said or did.

Mr. Beach—They proved authority, and we proved authority from Mr. Tilton to Mr. Moulton to collect this money as against Mr. Bowen. It does not authorize the proof of the delarations of Mr. Moulton or conversations of Mr. Moulton with a third party—Mr. Wilkeson.

The Court—I think we will take it, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor will please note our exception.

Q.—Proceed Mr. Wilkeson with the interview that occurred between you and Mr. Moulton which you just referred to? A.—On Saturday forenoon Mr. Moulton brought me a letter of introduction from Mr. Beecher; I had never seen Francis D. Moulton before, but I knew him by reputation.

Q.—What date was that? A.—30th March.

Mr. Beach—Now it appears that in the interview between Mr. Moulton and Mr. Wilkeson, Mr. Moulton was the representative of Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—Let us see.

The Court—But as the friend of Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Beach—Sir!

The Court—But as the friend of Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Beach—Certainly, Sir; but he came as the friend of Mr. Beecher and as his representative, and not acting within the agency which had been conferred upon him by Mr. Tilton.

The Court—The witness had given assurances to Mr. Tilton that he would act in a certain line to promote his interests in reference to Mr. Bowen and otherwise; that the witness should take the letter of introduction from Mr. Beecher, which was necessary because he did not know Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Beach—Surely because Mr. Tilton might have been gratified by the assurance of Mr. Wilkeson that he would act in aid of his supposed restoration, that does not authorize the conversations which Mr. Wilkeson might have with third parties to be given in evidence against him. There was no such conferment of agencies as would bring in the acts and declarations of Mr. Wilkeson as against Mr. Tilton arising from that conversation, and surely it would be an extravagant and overstrained construction of that interview. It was no authority conferred upon Mr. Wilkeson by Mr. Tilton. Mr. Wilkeson gave a friendly assurance that he would exert himself to promote his interests, but there was no constitution of an agency which would authorize proof of the acts or declarations of Mr. Wilkeson.

The Court—Still, it left Mr. Wilkeson under some sense of obligation to serve him if he could.

Mr. Beach—Certainly, Sir; but the point is, there was no such relation between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Wilkeson on that occasion as concluded Mr. Tilton or affected Mr. Tilton by anything he could say or do. Those declarations and those acts were voluntary on the part of Mr. Wilkeson in the exercise of the friendship which he felt, perhaps, for both of these parties. Mr. Wilkeson undertaken to conclude no arrangement with reference to those matters. He had assumed to act on the behalf of Mr. Tilton by compromising or arranging any difference between Tilton and Bowen, or between Tilton and Beecher. Surely it could not be covered by any agency which had been conferred by Tilton on him. Your Honor is admitting declarations and conversations between third parties to affect and conclude Mr. Tilton, and there must be some relation—such a relation established between Mr. Tilton and those third parties as the law recognizes as an agency, before the evidence can be received. I submit to your Honor it is a subject of serious consideration whether conversations between Mr. Wilkeson and others—

Mr. Evarts—And Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Beach—Any of them—Mr. Moulton or anybody else; surely there must be some evidence to show that Mr. Wilkeson acted as the authorized agent of Mr. Tilton, or that Mr. Moulton did in that particular conversation, before it can be given in evidence; and there is no proof, Sir, I submit of any such authority.

The Court—I admit the question is not free from doubt, but still I think on the whole the testimony should be received. Go on, Mr. Hill.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Mr. Hill (to the witness)—Proceed with the interview, Mr. Wilkeson, that you were about to give with Mr. Moulton at your office.

Mr. Beach—We except, your Honor.

The Witness—After reading the letter of introduction, which Mr. Moulton brought, I outlined to him the arrangement that I thought ought to be made.

Mr. Hill—Give the conversation.

Mr. Beach—Perhaps I ought to specify the further objection that if this evidence is offered in anywise as a contradiction to Mr. Moulton, that his attention has not been drawn to the subject.

The Court—No, it cannot be with that view.

Mr. Evarts—It is not collateral.

Mr. Beach—No matter whether it is collateral or direct.

Mr. Evarts—Will my learned friend say that when they prove what is not collateral, that I must ask the witness on that point, before I can prove the contrary?

Mr. Beach—I did not say any such thing.

Mr. Evarts—That is the proposition.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; it is the proposition that when it is attempted to contradict a witness by showing declarations or conversations which he has had with third parties, his attention must be first drawn to the subject.

The Court—That you agree about.

Mr. Evarts—That we agree on.

Mr. Beach—Very well.

Mr. Hill (to the witness)—Give the conversation.

The Witness—I told Mr. Moulton that my plan of suppressing the scandalous publication which had been threatened in my office, and to avoid the warfare which it foreshadowed, was to have Mr. Bowen persuaded as an act of justice to Mr. Tilton to pay him the money which he justly owed him, and to stop the litigation, and not to make Tilton drag along that suit in a court of justice indefinitely. I told him also that I thought Mr. Tilton should be helped in his *Golden Age* enterprise to make it profitable. I told him that I was not only willing but desirous that the *Christian Union* newspaper should be used to that end, and that I hoped that influences could be found to persuade Mr. Bowen to use the *Independent* to that end, and then I told him that for the purpose of harmonizing the difficulties which seemed to exist between Mr. Bowen, Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Tilton, I thought that it would be wise to bring the three into a covenant to be executed in writing, which should at least estop two of them from the repetition of any of these scandals which were floating around through the community. Mr. Moulton accepted my plan as being judicious. He complimented it, and I think that he asked me if I proposed to act in this matter beyond the line that I had indicated. I thought that that betrayed a desire that he should handle it exclusively himself—

Mr. Beach—One moement.

The Court—Don't say what you thought, only what was said.

Mr. Evarts—What you understood.

Mr. Hill—The subject of the conversation.

The Witness—I told him that I should limit my agency in this whole business to the preparation of that agreement, and to the use of my influence to give the aid of the *Christian Union* newspaper to the restoration of Mr. Tilton's standing in the community not only, but also to the upbuilding of his newspaper enterprise, and he expressed himself satisfied with that, and then he appointed with me an interview on the Sunday evening at his house.

Q.—Did you meet him at his house on Sunday evening? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—About what time? A.—I think it was about 8 o'clock in the evening.

Q.—Where was the interview held—where do you say it occurred? A.—In his study, in the third story of the house.

Q.—Who was present? A.—Theodore Tilton, Frank Moulton, and I think, before the close of the interview, Horace B. Claflin.

SETTLING THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

Q.—Now state what occurred there, Mr. Wilkeson. A.—The subject matter of the harmonization of the troubles between the three men, Bowen, Tilton, and Beecher, was generally talked over; my plan of managing the trouble was talked over; I think that I produced the draft of an agreement to be signed by the three men, and read it—

Q.—A single moment Mr. Wilkeson; just look at that paper and see if it is the draft which you say you produced? A.—This is not the draft; this was—this was—this was the final result of the draft, with amendments of the draft.

Q.—Ah! what has become of the original draft—the one which you just referred to? A.—I cannot tell you, Sir.

Q.—Is it in existence now, do you know? A.—I am not aware that it is.

Q.—Have you looked for it? A.—I have diligently searched for it.

Q.—And cannot find it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Proceed now with the interview. A.—It was arranged at that interview that Mr. Bowen should be induced, if possible, to pay the money to Tilton that he owed Tilton, or that Tilton had claimed in the suits which were pending, and that he should be induced to use the *Independent* newspaper editorially to help Tilton, to restore him in his influence and good name, as also to state kindly and favorably of the *Golden Age* enterprise; it was also understood that I should use the *Christian Union* newspaper to the same end, and it was also understood—

Mr. Beach—I object to this mode of relating the conversation.

The Court—What was said? Direct the inquiry as to what was said.

The Witness—And it was said on that occasion, I think, all round, that a paper should be drawn substantially like that, a draft of which I had taken there, and which I read, that should be signed by Mr. Bowen and Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton. It was also said at that interview that the papers in the possession of either Mr. Moulton or Mr. Tilton, connected with the scandals in circulation against Mr. Beecher, should be destroyed after the money was paid to Mr. Tilton by Mr. Bowen—after the agreement, which we then called the tripartite agreement among ourselves, was executed.

MR. CLAFLIN REPORTED THAT MR. BOWEN WAS READY TO PAY THE MONEY.

Q.—If anything else occurred please state it. A.—I recollect only that Mr. Horace B. Claflin said that he had no doubt that Mr. Bowen would readily agree to perform everything that had been indicated there, and that he should see him without delay, and would be ready to report, I think, at the next day or the day after.

Q.—Now, when did you see either Tilton or Moulton again? A.—On the night of the 2d of April.

Q.—At what place? A.—The same place.

Q.—That is, in the study? A.—In the study.

Q.—Who were present then? A.—Mr. Moulton, Mr. Tilton, Horace B. Claflin, and myself.

Q.—Was that meeting by appointment? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Before proceeding with that interview, I desire to ask you if any amendments or changes were made in the rough draft of the tripartite covenant which you had at the first meeting in the study? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—There were some made? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At that time?

Mr. Evarts—At this first interview?

Q.—Yes. This first interview, on Sunday evening, were they made at the time? A.—I don't know whether—I think that they were made at that time.

Q.—Now, prior to your second interview, had you prepared a draft of the tripartite covenant? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—A fresh draft? A.—A fresh draft from the original draft, amending, altering, and changing the original; a copy of the original with amendments.

Q.—Say if this paper is the one which you saw? [Paper shown witness.] A.—It is the paper

paper which I have shown you—when did you first see this paper after that long conversation about the important service which he had rendered to Mr. Beecher at Washington? A.—About 5 o'clock in the afternoon of April 3, 1872.

Q.—Who brought it to you? A.—Horace B. Claflin.

Q.—Where? A.—At my office.

Q.—Please state whether the interlineations in pencil upon the yellow paper which now appear upon it were there when attached to it as it now appears? A.—They were.

Mr. Hill—I will have this yellow paper marked, if the court please.

The paper was marked by the stenographer.

Q.—Now, Sir, will you proceed?

Mr. Morris (to Mr. Hill)—Let me see the last paper.

Mr. Hill—It is the same one I have shown already.

Q.—Will you please state if the manuscript of that tripartite covenant is in your handwriting, with the exception of the signatures? A.—It is, Sir.

Q.—Prepared after Mr. Claflin had delivered you this draft? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Engrossed from it? A.—Yes, Sir.

MR. TILTON WANTED THE AGREEMENT ALTERED BEFORE SIGNING.

Q.—Let me ask you, Sir, whether you had an interview with Theodore Tilton prior to the writing of this paper received from Mr. Claflin on the morning of the 3d of April, and after your interview on the night of the 2d? A.—I had, Sir.

Q.—Where did you have it? A.—In my office.

Q.—State what occurred there? A.—Mr. Tilton came in about 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the next day after the tripartite agreement had been accepted by him, and he had promised to execute it in Frank Moulton's study.

Mr. Beach—That repetition, Sir, of past agreements and promises, when they are not referred to by counsel in the question, I think, should not be made by the witness, because we have a right to refer to it on cross-examination.

Witness—I will omit them hereafter, Sir. That was an error, Mr. Beach, and I ask your forgiveness.

The Court—Keep your witness within the line, Mr. Hill.

Witness (continuing)—It was about 11 o'clock in the forenoon of April 3 that he came into my office; he was angry; he said: "I want the copy of my portion of the tripartite agreement; I am not going to sign it; it has got to be altered before I sign it;" I asked him what had been done to make him change; well, he said, enough had been done to induce him to come to that determination; that he could not execute it; I asked him what had been done to change his purpose; he said that Mr. Bowen had been well taken care of by Mr. Claflin in this affair, and that Mr. Beecher had been well taken care of by me in this affair, but that nobody had taken care of him; that he was left out in the cold, and that his money was unpaid; he said he would not sign that agreement; let me have, he said, my portion of it, and I will alter it; I took my agreement out of the safe, and I made a copy of his portion of it, and handed it to him; he sat down at a table in my room and commenced to scratch it and alter it; I remonstrated with him for going back upon his agreement.

Mr. Beach—Please state what you said.

Witness—I said he ought not to change the arrangement that he had made; that he ought to adhere to it like a man; he said he would never sign—he said he would never sign that agreement, nor never sign any other agreement that prevented him from pursuing Henry Ward Beecher, and he kept on at his work of scratching and erasing the manuscript copy that I gave him of his share of the tripartite agreement, and, concluding it, he grabbed up the work in his hands, put it in his pocket, and stalked out of the room.

Q.—Now, Sir, when the tripartite covenant, as it now appears in evidence, came to be exhibited—came to be submitted to you for draft—for engrossing, were not Mr. Tilton's amendments attached, or submitted to you, so that you engrossed them all together? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And this paper, which we have in evidence as the tripartite covenant, was drawn or engrossed by you from that paper and from the amendments which Mr. Tilton had thus made? A.—Yes, Sir; that is as I understand. I understood that he had made them because Mr. Horace B. Claflin brought to me—

Q.—Do you know whether they were in his handwriting? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—I mean the part of the tripartite agreement? A.—I don't recollect.

Mr. Hill—Let me ask you, Mr. Wilkeson, if anything was said upon the evening of the 2d of April, at the study in Mr. Moulton's house, in characterization of any of the informants whom you named? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q. (after a long pause and a conference with Mr. Evarts)—Mr. Wilkeson, do you recollect a conversation which you had with Theodore Tilton at Washington prior to 1870—a conversation at dinner in regard to his wife? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that? A.—I think it was in 1869 or 1865.

TILTON'S CHARACTER OF HIS WIFE.

Q.—Please state it to his Honor and the jury. A.—I was in the dining-room of the Ebbitt House, and he came to my chair—occupied and sat in one next my own after dinner—talked with me after his own dinner—talked with me while I was eating mine; I think that he took out of his pocket and gave me a photograph of his children, with their mother; he asked me if I knew his wife; I told him that I had never seen her; he told me that I would be disappointed in her—that she was a small woman—without a port—not a woman of society—not a woman of culture.

Q.—Not a woman of what? A.—Not a woman of culture; he said that he had married her young, and that he had grown and developed, and that she had not, and that there was a disparity between them which would astonish me, if I knew her, and he said that he mentioned that so that I could appreciate it if I should ever become acquainted with Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Appreciate what? A.—Appreciate the difference between them understandingly, or appreciate the character of the choice that he had made in a partner for life; I suppose that is what he meant.

Mr. Beach—Oh, no, I would a little rather be spared your suppositions.

Mr. Hill—State anything further that was said. A.—Well, that was not a subject that invited lengthy conversation.

HOW OLIVER JOHNSON CAME TO BE EMPLOYED UPON THE CHRISTIAN UNION.

Q.—Do you know Oliver Johnson? A.—I know him well.

Q.—Do you know how Oliver Johnson came to be employed upon the *Christian Union*? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Please state to his Honor and the jury how it happened? A.—Well, in effect, I persuaded Mr. Beecher to hire him.

Mr. Beach—I submit to your Honor.

The Court—I think we will have to take it, although he must state the facts and not conversations.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir; exactly.

Mr. Hill—Well, how did it happen? A.—I persuaded Mr. Beecher to employ him.

Q.—And who spoke to Johnson first about it, so far as you know? A.—I did.

Q.—Where did you meet him and when? A.—On Broadway, in the Winter of 1871 or 1872.

Q.—That is prior to the time that you had the conversation with Tilton about the tripartite agreement and about this personal statement? A.—Let me see; I don't know. I think that that was in—I think that was in 1872.

Q.—What time—the tripartite was in 1872? A.—Yes, I know; I think that was in the Winter of '72, '73; I am not certain about it.

Q.—Do you recollect when Mr. Johnson entered upon the service? A.—I do not, Sir.

The Court—Do you recollect the occasion of his going on—the fact that he did go on? A.—Yes, Sir; that I know.

Mr. Hill—How long before he actually entered the service was it that you had this conversation with him? A.—Oh, months.

Q.—Months before that? A.—Yes, Sir; months.

Q. (after a pause and conference with Mr. Evarts)—Had you then, at the time of first speaking to Johnson on the subject, spoken to or done anything; had you spoken to Mr. Beecher on the subject of having Mr. Johnson employed on the paper, or of having the *Christian Union* favor Tilton in any way?

Mr. Morris—We object to that.

The Witness—No, Sir.

Mr. Morris—One moment.

The Court—I think we must take the answer; do you say you had or had not?

The Witness—I had not; not a word.

Mr. Hill—Now, Mr. Wilkeson, was it in consequence of anything that Tilton ever said to you, or anything that you ever said to Tilton, that Mr. Johnson was applied to by you to go upon the *Christian Union*? A.—Oh, no; not, Sir, at all; I simply wanted to have a good managing editor of the paper.

Q.—Well, Sir, please state what you did with Mr. Beecher in connection with—

Mr. Morris—We object.

Mr. Hill (continuing the question)—Employing him, or persuading him to have Mr. Johnson employed upon the *Christian Union*?

Mr. Beach—Objected to, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Tilton has made the subject of his employment on the *Christian Union* a part of the transaction of suppression and confession argumentatively of Mr. Beecher. We propose to show, as we have shown in part by another witness, so by this witness, the actual facts concerning the employment of Mr. Johnson, which consisted of this witness—he being a partner and a part owner of the *Christian Union*—speaking to Johnson about it, with the view of getting a good editor, and then speaking to Mr. Beecher, and then the consummation of the transaction; and the testimony he has given, if credited, excludes the idea that it formed any part of Mr. Beecher's transaction through Mr. Tilton, and with Mr. Tilton, as testified to by Mr. Tilton.

The Court—I understand that, and therefore this witness can state, without giving conversations, whether he was employed at his intervention—the general fact is what we want.

Mr. Beach—He has stated that he first spoke to Mr. Johnson about it, and then that he persuaded Mr. Beecher to employ him. Pretty broad!

Mr. Tracy—I thought that was excepted to.

Mr. Beach—It is in evidence; we will see what it amounts to by and by.

Mr. Hill (to the witness)—Now, Mr. Wilkeson, please state if the mode which you have given was the only mode, so far as you know, as the only means by which Mr. Johnson and Mr. Beecher were brought together, and he finally brought into the employ of the *Christian Union*?

Mr. Beach—I object to that as immaterial.

The Court—I think we will take it, Sir.

Mr. Hill—What is the answer?

The Court (to the witness)—So far as you know.

The Witness—What was the question.

Mr. Hill (to the stenographer)—Repeat the question.

Stenographer—"Now, Mr. Wilkeson, please state it the mode which you have given was the only mode, so far as you know, or the only means, by which Mr. Beecher and Mr. Johnson were brought together, and he finally brought into the employ of the *Christian Union*?"

The Witness—It was the only mode.

The Court—That is all; you only wanted the general fact.

THE ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE CHRISTIAN UNION.

Q.—Please look at the paper now shown you, Exhibit 73, [exhibit book shown witness,] and state whether you recognize that as an article which you prepared—wrote yourself? A.—I wrote that article.

Q.—And it was published in the *Christian Union*? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—By your solicitation? A.—No, Sir; I gave it to Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Prepared it yourself for publication? A.—I prepared it myself. I didn't want him to do any writing like that.

Mr. Beach—I move to strike out the latter expression.

The Court—The latter expression is stricken out, "I prepared it myself," is the end of the answer.

Q.—Did Mr. Beecher have any anything to do with the preparation of it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he request or suggest that it should be prepared by you? A.—No, Sir. That was carrying out, if you please, carrying out the tripartite understanding.

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment, Mr. Wilkeson.

Q.—Why did you write this article? Exhibit No. 73?

Mr. Beach—Objected to.

The Court—Well, you can ask him whether he can state any circumstances that led him to write it?

Q.—State any circumstance. A.—The arrangement made between us when the tripartite covenant was executed; I complied with my part of the bargain.

Q.—Did you know of the circumstances of the publication of the tripartite covenant at the time it occurred? A.—To the exent to which it was published?

Q.—Yes. A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know who caused the publication of that document? A.—Yes.

Q.—So far as it was published? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, please state who did it. A.—I did it.

Q.—Had any other person anything to do with the publication of it, or with the furnishing of that document or the contents of it to the press for publication? A.—One of my copartners in the house of Ford & Co. was associated with me in the preparation of it to that extent only; that no other person had anything to do with it.

Q.—Is that Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir; Mr. Beecher is not in the house of Ford & Co.

Q.—So far as you know, did Mr. Beecher know anything about the publication of the tripartite agreement? A.—I am not aware that he knew anything about it.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Beach—In the narrative of the conversations at which Mr. Tilton was present, how far have you assumed to give the language used by him and by the other parties to the conversations? A.—As closely as I can recollect.

Q.—Is your recollection so accurate that you have in your judgment succeeded in giving the precise language used? A.—The precise language in part, and the precise language in effect; because I have turned this over in my memory, Mr. Beach, ten thousand times. I am very familiar with it.

Q.—How do you say it is the precise language in effect, if you don't recollect the precise language. A.—I may use a word—

Q.—Well, please answer that question? A.—Repeat that again.

Mr. Evarts—He is going to answer it.

Mr. Beach—That I know, perhaps, as much as you do.

Mr. Evarts—He has opened his mouth. That is all I know.

Q.—I ask you if you can give the precise language in effect when you don't recollect what the precise language was?

Mr. Evarts—Did he say he did not recollect? A.—I recollect both; I recollect combining both the precise language, and the language in effect as I have given it; I recollect it distinctly.

Q.—The question is put behind me, whether you said that you didn't recollect the precise language. Do you recollect the precise language of the conversations? A.—About all.

Q.—About all? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you discriminate between the parts which you have given which represent the precise language and those which do not? A.—Well, Sir, I cannot say about that.

Q.—Cannot say? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then you are not able to tell me what portions of these conversations are given by you in the precise language used by Mr. Tilton, and what portions are not? A.—I think so, Sir.

Q.—Can you do that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you? A.—Yes, Sir, pretty much entire.

Q.—Then you mean to say that pretty much the entire part of your narrative of these conversations is given in the precise language used by the parties? A.—Yes, Sir; as accurately as conversations can ever be reported, Mr. Beach.

Mr. Beach—That is a very important qualification. I was not asking you, Sir, with reference to any such qualification, but for the simple fact whether you undertake to give the precise language used by Mr. Tilton in the conversation you had with him. A.—Precise in parts, and the whole of it in effect.

Mr. Beach—Yes.

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That is, in parts you give the precise language, and in other parts what you understood to be the substance of what he said? A.—Yes, Sir; the substance and effect of what he said.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; I ask you whether you can discriminate between the parts of your narrative which employ the precise language of Mr. Tilton, and those which are merely given in the substance? A.—Well, Sir, I do not divide it; I do not discriminate.

Q.—How? A.—I do not divide it.

Mr. Beach—I do not think that is responsive to my question, at least it does not meet the question entirely; I understand you to say that portions of your narrative employ the precise language used by Mr. Tilton, and portions are only the substance and effect of what he said, and now I ask you whether you can from recollection now discriminate between those two classes of narrative? A.—No, Sir; I do not think I can say that.

Q.—Then you are not able to point out to me now what portions of these conversations you have given in the precise language of Mr. Tilton; if you can discriminate between them? A.—I could, portions of them.

Q.—Well, do so, if you please? A.—I recall the precise words he used in the interview on the morning after he had agreed to sign the tripartite covenant as it was originally prepared.

Q.—Well? A.—The precise words he used in a portion of that interview were, "I will never sign any agreement which will prohibit me from pursuing Mr. Beecher—from pursuing Henry Ward Beecher." These were his precise words.

Q.—When was that interview? A.—On the morning of April 3, 1872.

Q.—And at this distance of time your memory is so accurate that you can swear positively that these were the precise words he used? A.—Positively.

TILTON LEFT OUT IN THE COLD.

Q.—Can you give any other of his language in that conversation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, give it. A.—"Mr. Bowen has been well taken care of by Mr. Claflin; Mr. Beecher has been well taken care of by you; but I—nobody has taken care of me, and I have been left out in the cold, and my money is not to be paid."

Q.—Any other? A.—Of the precise language I think that is all that I feel qualified to give.

Q.—You, of course, are a gentleman who understands the force and effect of the phrase "precise language." A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The very words, you mean? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, in any other parts of these conversations you have given, can you identify the precise language used by Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir; I can.

Q.—Give it. A.—On the evening in Mr. Moulton's study he says: "I am willing to sign that agreement twelve times over if that will induce Henry C. Bowen to sign it once." He also said, "I can conscientiously and cheerfully sign that agreement."

Mr. Beach—Yes.

The Witness—That was his precise language.

Q.—Any more of that conversation can you give in his precise language? A.—He said in precise words that there was not—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—Oh, no; he didn't say it in that way.

The Witness—He said—to use his words precisely—he said that there was not a particle of truth in any of the statements that had been made about Mr. Beecher's adulterous connection with his wife; not a particle of truth in it; that the utmost that Mr. Beecher had ever done was to address improper language to Mrs. Tilton, and for that he had ample and written apology in his keeping. Those were his precise words.

Q.—Had a written apology in his keeping? A.—An ample written apology in his keeping," I think he said. I think he used the word "keeping."

Q.—Are you sure of that? Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you give any further of his precise language? A.—Well, that is all, with the exception of what I have already testified to. Sir.

Mr. Beach—Oh, no, Sir; I ask you now can you give anything further in his precise language in any of these conversations? A.—Well, I cannot say, Sir, that I can give precisely his language in the other interviews between us, and so committed myself to the language in effect.

Mr. Beach—Yes.

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Beach)—It is 1 o'clock, Mr. Beach.

Mr. Beach—Sir?

Mr. Evarts—It is 1 o'clock.

Mr. Beach (to the Court)—It is suggested, Sir, that it is 1 o'clock.

Judge Neilson—Will gentlemen keep their seats? The jury will retire.

The recess was then taken until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

The court having reassembled, the examination of Mr. Wilkeson was resumed as follows:

Mr. Beach—Mr. Wilkeson, upon your direct examination, did you assume to give, so far as you then recollected, the precise language of Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir, the precise language, and the language in effect—

Q.—No, but the precise language so far as you recollected—the precise language is my question? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you aware, upon your cross-examination, in giving the precise language as you recollected it, that you varied in any particular from the narration which you gave on your direct examination? A.—I am not aware, Sir, that I did; I may have done so.

Q.—How can that be, if you gave the precise language at both times? A.—Well, Sir, it is exceedingly difficult—for me, at least—to repeat a conversation twice in precisely the same terms.

Q.—I suppose so—it is for any body? A.—It is for anybody, Mr. Beach.

Q.—To some extent, you have undertaken to give the precise language positively, have you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you have assumed to do it, both upon direct and cross-examination, you said? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How do you account for variations, if there are any, in relation to the same particular expression? A.—The inherent infirmity of human memory.

Q.—Then, from that inherent infirmity of human memory, you may have varied from the precise language, even where you undertook to give it? A.—In words, but not in effect.

Q.—That is, in effect as you understand it? A.—In effect, as all men understand it.

Q.—Oh, no; all men don't understand what you have been saying here. A.—All who have heard it.

Q.—How? A.—All who have heard it understand it.

Q.—No, they don't understand it to be the effect of the precise language you heard—that is, where you have given the effect of the language, you have given it according to the best of your recollection? A.—According to the best of my honest belief, Sir, under oath.

Q.—And yet, by reason of the infirmity of human recollection, you may possibly be mistaken? A.—In immaterial words, I may be mistaken.

Q.—Yes? A.—I may change words.

Q.—Yes? A.—But the ideas—the ideas I don't change.

Q.—The ideas that were impressed upon your mind, you mean? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—But not recollecting the precise words, it is not impossible that you may have derived an imperfect idea, is it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you make any memorandum of those conversations? A.—I did make a memorandum of his conversation of the morning of April 3.

Q.—Of the morning of April 3? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where is that memoranum? A.—It is at my office at No. 23 Fifth avenue.

Q.—Well, Sir, it would be a great gratification to see it, if you can produce it? A.—I cannot produce it now.

Q.—No, of course not; will you produce it on the next meeting of the court? A.—I will, if I can find it; I suppose I can find it.

Q.—Is it in ink or in pencil? A.—Ink.

Q.—Do you now recollect any of the phrases of that memorandum? A.—A general statement.

Q.—No, Sir; I asked you if you now recollected any of the phrases of that memorandum? A.—That he said he would never sign—

Q.—Cannot you answer it? A.—Yes, Sir, I will; I do recollect—

Q.—It is not proper for me to ask what is in it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect the concluding phrase of the memorandum? A.—The concluding phrase—I do not recollect the concluding phrase.

Q.—Or any part of the concluding words? A.—The concluding words; I cannot say that I recollect any part of the concluding words; the vital part of the memorandum in writing, I can give you if you want it.

Q.—I would rather have the memorandum, if you will pardon me; that is made upon an ordinary sheet of paper? A.—Half a sheet of foolscap paper, made ten minutes after he left the office.

Q.—About what length is it? A.—One page of foolscap.

Q.—Covering the whole page? A.—Pretty much the whole page.

Q.—Quite to the bottom of the page? A.—Well, we will give up two lines at the bottom, if you please, Mr. Beach.

Q.—Why did not you bring it with you? A.—It did not occur to me.

Q.—It did not occur to you? A.—I am inexperienced in giving testimony in court; this is the second time in my life I have ever been on the witness stand, and it did not occur to me that it was necessary for me to bring it.

WHY HE MADE THE MEMORANDUM.

Q.—Why did you make it? A.—I felt that this thing was going to drift into a great judicial contest, and I felt the importance of making that memorandum.

Q.—When did that feeling supervene—when did it occur? A.—It occurred within fifteen minutes after he laid down on my table the proof slip of the article called the personal statement, which he threatened to publish in the next number of the *Golden Age* if Mr. Beecher did not do him justice.

Q.—That was on March 29? A.—That was March 29.

Q.—Did you make any memorandum of the conversation of March 29? A.—No, Sir, only on my memory.

Q.—If you had this apprehensive feeling upon that occasion, why did you make any distinction between the matter of these conversations in making a memorandum? A.—Because his conversation with me in that interview of the morning of the 3d of April I felt to be critical.

Q.—Now will you please give me that conversation? A.—He told me that he wanted a copy of his portion of the tripartite agreement; he said that he was not agoing to sign it; he said that Mr. Bowen had been well taken care of by Mr. Claflin, and Mr. Beecher had been well taken care of by me, but that he had not been taken care of by anybody; he was left out in the cold, and the money that was due to him from Bowen would not be paid to him.

Q.—Is that all of it? A.—And that he would not sign any agreement whatever that should prohibit him from pursuing Henry Ward Beecher.

Q.—Is that all of it? A.—That is all of it, till I handed him a copy of his portion of the tripartite to alter.

Q.—Any thing else that was stated in that interview, please state it? A.—He stated at that interview that he understood that Mr. Bowen was not agoing to pay him the money that was due to him, and that the suit would have to go on.

Q.—Yes, anything else said at that interview? A.—That was about all, Sir.

Q.—Were you aware that at that time arbitrators had been agreed upon? A.—No, Sir—wait a moment.

Q.—This is April 3, at 11 o'clock A. M.? A.—Yes, Sir, I knew that arbitrators had been agreed upon—yes, Sir—I knew that they had been agreed upon.

Q.—How did you understand the suit was to go on, if the arbitrators had been appointed? A.—I did not understand that—that the suit was to go on.

Q.—You say he told you that the suit was to go on? A.—That is so; he told me that, but I had no other knowledge than that.

Q.—You understood it from him, then? A.—I understood it from him.

Q.—And yet you knew at the time that arbitrators had been appointed? A.—I had heard that they had been appointed.

Q.—Do you happen to have heard that on the night of April 2, the arbitrators had not only been appointed, but had made an award? A.—No, Sir, I do not.

Q.—You had not heard of that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you had not heard that on the night of April 2 not only had the award been made, but Mr. Bowen had given his check for the money? A.—No, Sir; I had not heard that.

Q.—And yet you are positive that on the morning of April 3 Tilton said that Bowen was not going to pay him the money, and that the suit would have to go on? A.—I am perfectly positive on that point.

Q.—Perfectly positive? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—The check is dated April 4.

Mr. Beach—I know it is dated April 4, but it was given April 2, as we have shown, and will show more completely.

Q.—This paper—the tripartite covenant, as it is called—the precise expression, as I understand you, which was used by Mr. Tilton in that interview on the 3d April was that Bowen was not to pay him his money, and that the suit would have to go on? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, you say you made this memorandum because you felt or apprehended that this matter was to drift into a judicial controversy? A.—I did not apprehend it, nor fear it; I desired it.

Mr. Morris—He used a strong adjective—

The Witness—But I knew—

Mr. Beach—Wait—well, go on? A.—I felt that his refusal—

Mr. Beach—I do not want to ask you what you felt; I understood you to say in an answer or two back, that you made this memorandum because you believed or apprehended—I don't use the precise words? A.—Felt.

Q.—Because you felt? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Felt that the matter would drift into a judicial inquiry?

Mr. Morris—He used an adjective—strong.

The Witness—I felt that the proceedings would go on.

Mr. Beach—Did you state in a previous answer that you made this memorandum because you felt that the matter would drift into a judicial contest? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Very well.

Mr. Morris—He used the adjective.

Mr. Beach—You say you did not fear that contest, but you desired it? A.—I did not; I desired it; I did, if you care to know that, I will tell you, if you desire that, Mr. Beach.

Mr. Beach—That is all I want.

The Witness—I did.

Mr. Beach—I do not want—

The Witness—I ask your pardon.

Mr. Beach—There is no necessity for that, Sir. What matter was it that you feared would drift into a judicial controversy? A.—I did not fear.

Q.—That you felt; excuse me? A.—Felt.

Q.—What matter was it that you felt would drift into a judicial contest? A.—The movement that Tilton had organized against Henry Ward Beecher.

Q.—Now, please excuse me, Mr. Frothingham [laughter], I mean Mr. Wilkeson; I must have an answer to my question; I asked you what matter it was you felt would drift into a judicial contest?

Mr. Evarts—Is not that an answer?

Mr. Beach—No.

Mr. Evarts—Read it from the stenographer's notes. Mr. Stenographer, just read that.

The official stenographer read as follows:

"Q.—You say you did not fear that contest, but desired it? A.—If you care to know that I will tell you—"

Mr. Evarts—No, later than that; the last question.

The stenographer continued reading.

"The movement that Tilton had organized against Henry Ward Beecher.

Q.—What matter was it that you felt would drift into a judicial contest?"

Mr. Evarts—The answer is: "The movement that Tilton had organized against Henry Ward Beecher."

Mr. Beach—I want to know what matter it was you feared or felt would drift into a judicial contest? A.—His charges against Henry Ward Beecher for conduct unbecoming a clergyman, having in view the purpose of driving him from his—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—Not that.

Witness (continuing)—Pulpit, and—

Mr. Beach (emphatically)—Wait! wait!

Witness (disregarding the interruption)—And from the editorship of the *Christian Union*.

Mr. Beach—I must insist, Sir, that when I object you must stop.

Witness—Believe me, it is altogether from my inexperience on a cross-examination.

Mr. Beach—I am inclined to think, Sir, that is not the result entirely of inexperience.

Witness—Wholly from inexperience.

HE WAS APPREHENSIVE OF A JUDICIAL CONFLICT.

Q.—The matter which you felt would drift into a judicial conflict was the charges made by Mr. Tilton against Mr. Beecher? A.—The charges made by Tilton and Bowen against Mr. Beecher.

Q.—And how did you apprehend that a charge made by Mr. Tilton of improper language used by Mr. Beecher toward Mrs. Tilton would assume the form of a judicial contest? A.—Repeat that, if you please.

Q.—How did you apprehend or understand that the charge which you now represent as made by Mr. Tilton against Mr. Beecher, being simply an accusation of improper language used to his wife, would drift into a judicial contest? A.—I thought the time would come when Henry Ward Beecher and Henry Ward Beecher's friends would get tired of paying money to Mr. Tilton's *Golden Age* newspaper for the purpose of suppressing a scandal against the reputation of the greatest preacher and the greatest man of this world. [Laughter and applause, promptly checked by the court.]

Q.—You have been a lawyer, haven't you, Mr. Wilkeson? A.—Nominally; I was educated to the Bar.

Q.—Admitted to the Bar? A.—Yes, Sir; admitted, and practiced a very short time.

Q.—How long? A.—Oh, three or four years—when I was young. [Subdued laughter.]

Q.—I will ask you how you supposed that that charge of which I have spoken against Mr. Beecher, made by Mr. Tilton, could become the subject of judicial investigation? A.—Because I knew that it would grow in its pertinacity.

Q.—I asked you how you, as an educated lawyer, could understand that that subject matter could become the subject of judicial contest? A.—Simply from the instincts of an intelligent man that knew that plaintiff.

Q.—How did you suppose it would be done: did you suppose that was actionable, that Mr. Beecher addressed improper language? A.—No, Sir; I knew that that cause of action, which was no cause of action, would grow.

Mr. Beach—Grow?

Witness—Grow.

Mr. Beach—Grow?

Witness—Grow.

The peculiar change of inflection used by Mr. Beach in repeating this query, rising in the first and falling in the last instance, created a laugh.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GOLDEN AGE.

Q.—Now, you spoke about the contributions of Mr. Beecher and his friends to the support of the *Golden Age*; had you any personal knowledge of any such contributions? A.—The visit to me on—

Q. (interrupting.)—Answer me if you hadany personal knowledge? A.—I had, Sir; because on April 3 I had personal knowledge of it; he came to me for money.

Q.—Who? A.—Tilton.

Q.—You have not said so in your relation? A.—I have said so, and you tried to exclude it, and you had it struck out of the testimony—that I knew his object in coming to me was to get money from Bowen.

Q.—Have you related in any part of the narrative of April 3, any application or solicitation for money on the part of Tilton? A.—No application or solicitation except that it was involved in the very outset, and handing to me an article which he threatened to publish in the next number of the *Golden Age*. That put the screws to me, and that got out of me what he wanted; he got money out of me.

Q.—What money did he get out of you? A.—The money Bowen owed to him.

Q.—Got it out of you? A.—Yes, he got it out of me, because I initiated the influences which brought him his money. [Laughter.]

Q.—Had you any knowledge that, at the time of either of these interviews, either Mr. Beecher or any friend of Mr. Beecher had contributed any money to the support of the *Golden Age*? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At either of these interviews was there any suggestion or solicitation on the part of Mr. Tilton looking for any such contribution? A.—No, Sir.

Q. (proof-slip shown)—Was that the paper which he showed you on March 29? A.—I can't tell if that is the particular paper, but it was a paper just like it.

Mr. Morris—Look at the bottom and see if you recognize the slip in Johnson's handwriting? A.—No, Sir; I don't. I have no recollection of it; I didn't see it with that attachment at the bottom; it was the "personal statement;" I recollect now, distinctly, that there was no writing appended to the bottom of it—none at all; that I recollect distinctly. It was simply a press proof, and very well worn, showing industrious circulation and use.

Mr. Beach vainly tried to check the witness during the latter part of the answer, amid the smothered laughter of the audience. He finally said:

"Oh, well, Sir; I am perfectly willing to indulge these expressions on your part."

Witness—You will pardon them, Mr. Beach, when you consider my inexperience. [Laughter renewed.]

Mr. Beach—I cannot pardon them; they are so often repeated and evince such a feeling that I cannot pardon them.

Witness—I think the feeling is justifiable.

Mr. Beach—I know you think so; I don't.

Q.—This extract from the tripartite covenant you have identified is a transcript of another paper which was shown you? [Shown to witness.] A.—I think it is; I think that is the "personal statement"—a "personal statement" like that; I think that's it.

Q.—It is that part of the tripartite covenant which follows the type of the "personal statement," and only that part of it? A.—I think that that was part of it—not that particular paper; I can't identify a proof slip taken off an ordinary proof-press.

Q.—Do you recollect whether or not that paper contained any reference to any supposed relations as between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton? A.—I might have recalled, Sir—now the statement, the allegations in that "personal statement" I can't recall; I have never read that from that day to this.

Q.—The point upon which I ask your recollection is whether you remember that the paper shown to you contained any allusion whatever to the supposed relations, or alleged relations, between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton? A.—I think that it did not, Sir.

Q.—It was composed, so far as any accusations against Mr. Beecher were concerned, entirely of the allegations made, or supposed to have been made, by Mr. Bowen? A.—That is my present recollection, but I will not be positive about it; I have not seen that paper from that day to this; never have read it.

Q.—Well, you are correct in your recollection about it. Had Mr. Tilton ever shown you that paper before? A.—Never, Sir.

Q.—Had you before that ever had any conversation with him in regard to that paper? A.—Never, Sir.

Q.—Or in regard to the publication of any other paper? A.—Never, Sir.

Q.—Prior to that time there had never been any conversations between you and Mr. Tilton in regard to these charges against Mr. Beecher? A.—Never, Sir.

Q.—Of no kind? A.—Never, Sir; no kind.

Q.—And never any communication between you in any form in regard to the publication of any paper? A.—No, Sir, to the best of my knowledge, belief, and recollection.

Q.—Well, I see that you are pretty confident in your memory; is that a letter of yours? [Letter shown witness.] A. (reading)—Jan. 11, 1871—

Mr. Beach—Oh, read to yourself? A.—That is my letter, Sir.

Mr. Beach—I introduce this in evidence. You can look at it. [Showing letter to Mr. Evarts.]

Mr. Evarts returned the letter to Mr. Beach, who read as follows:

MR. WILKESON TO MR. TILTON.

JAN. 11, 1871.

DEAR TILTON: You are in trouble. Come to you with a letter just mailed to Jay Cooke, advising him to secure your services as a platform speaker to turn New-England, and Old England, and the great West upside down about our Northern Pacific. Pluck up heart. You shan't be trampled down. Keep quiet; don't talk; don't publish—[underscored with three lines]—Bide your time; it will be a very good time, take my word for it.

Q.—In using the term "don't publish," what did you refer to? A.—I referred to rumors that I heard that he was going to attack Henry Ward Beecher.

Q.—You underscored the words "don't publish" with reference to parol attacks? A.—Parol attacks? No; written attacks.

Q.—What did you expect he was going to publish? A.—Charges against him that embodied the slanders that I had heard circulated through the community.

Q.—That was on the 11th of January, 1871? A.—Is that the date of the letter?

Q.—Yes. A.—Yes, I wrote that letter.

Q.—I know you did. When did you hear that he was going to publish these charges against Mr. Beecher? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Who did you hear them from? A.—I can't tell that.

Q.—Quite certain you heard them? A.—I must have heard them.

Q.—Now, you are reasoning. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Upon your recollection? A.—You can't draw on that, counsel.

Q.—Well, I shall draw on it. A.—Well, you may draw all that there is, but I cannot.

Q.—Well, I am going to try. Have you now any recollection that prior to Jan. 11, 1871, you had heard any rumor that Mr. Tilton was going to publish these charges against Mr. Beecher; have you now any recollection? A.—Yes; I think I must have heard that.

Q.—That is a reasoning. I ask you for your recollection. A.—Well, Sir, I cannot recollect.

Q.—You don't recollect it? A.—No, Sir; but I must have heard it.

Q.—Do you recollect having had any interview on the subject of these charges with Mr. Tilton prior to Jan. 11, 1871? A.—I never did.

Q.—Quite sure you never did? A.—I am certain of that; at least I think I am. [Laughter.] Human memory is very imperfect; I simply try to be absolutely honest as I go through life; my memory may be imperfective, but my integrity is not imperfective.

HE DID NOT SAY THAT "THESE SCANDALS WOULD KNOCK THE LIFE OF CHRIST HIGHER THAN A KITE."

Q.—You are a member of the firm of Ford & Co., publishers, I understand? A.—I am a member of it; yes.

Q.—How long have you been? A.—Since its organization: five years.

Q.—Was that firm publishing the *Life of Christ*? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The first volume published? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is the second volume published? A.—Not published.

Q.—You married a sister of Mrs. Stanton, who has been spoken of in this case? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mrs. Stanton is a lady of refinement and position, is she not? A.—Yes; of position and refinement and great intelligence.

Q.—Of very unusual intelligence for a lady? A.—Unusual intelligence for a woman.

Q.—Did you say to her that these scandals would "knock the *Life of Christ* higher than a kite?" [Laughter.] A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or in substance that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you say it in her presence, words or substance? A.—I said in her presence—not that.

Q.—In substance? A.—No, Sir; do you desire to know what I said?

Q.—No; not just now, unless you desire to tell it. A.—I will tell you if you desire.

Q.—No; I will listen if you desire. A.—Mrs. Stanton and two others of my sisters were in the room; we were talking. One of them had introduced this subject—

Q.—I really don't want to open that whole conversation. A.—It won't be large; it will be very short.

Q.—Well, I don't know but it may relate to matters which would not be very interesting. A.—Well, I will make it perfectly safe to you by telling the question that one of the sisters put to me: in case that these charges and imputations should prove, upon investigation, to be true—

Q.—I really cannot take this as part of my examination.

The Court—You had better stop it, Sir.

Mr. Beach—I was perfectly willing to receive it as part of an explanation by the witness, but not as a part of my examination.

Mr. Evarts—It comes in answer to the question whether he said that, or that in substance; but he says, "I will tell you what I said." It is a proper statement.

NO TRUTH IN THE STORIES TOLD BY MISS ANTHONY AND MRS. STANTON.

Mr. Beach—O, no; there is nothing improper.

Q.—Now, you had a brief private conversation, I think, on the 2d of April, with Mr. Tilton, Mr. Moulton and others having left the room. Will you please repeat the conversation? A.—I said to Mr. Tilton, now that the trouble between him and Mr. Bowen and Mr. Beecher has been happily concluded and arranged, that I would like to get from him the truth of the statements that I had heard that Mr. Beecher had committed adultery with his wife. I spoke of the statement that had been made to me by a particular lady, and I would—

Q.—Well, I want you to give me

what I used that for the publication of the tripartite agreement; whether I copied it I do not know; I only know that I have not got it; I must have copied or must have used it; these newspaper men have got pretty much out of me all the papers I ever had in the case; I haven't got it.

Q.—What papers have they got out of you? A.—Oh, copies and drafts—

Q. (interrupting)—Drafts of what? What drafts have they got out of you? A.—Well, after the meeting of the Church Committee there was an immense public curiosity—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—I don't ask for the public curiosity; I ask simply for the—for what drafts they got out of you. A.—They got out of me pretty much all the papers I had.

Q.—I ask you what drafts, or drafts of what, did they get out of you? A.—Well, I don't know, but that is the use I made of this paper; I have not got it; I am trying to account for it.

Mr. Beach—Will you answer me now what drafts any newspaper men got out of you? A.—I cannot specify them; I only know all the papers in this case were got out of my possession.

The examination was here suspended for a few moments to enable the witness to answer a call at the door. Upon his return Mr. Beach resumed his examination as follows:

Mr. Beach—A single further question, Mr. Wilkeson; were you present at the examination of Mr. Beecher before the Church Committee? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—Was you present at any examination of him before the committee prior to his submission of a written statement? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was you present upon more than one occasion when Mr. Beecher appeared before the committee and made a statement? A.—I was not, Sir.

Mr. Beach—That is all.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Evarts—Mr. Wilkeson, you have spoken of a memorandum on a foolscap page, which you made immediately after the conversation of the 3d of April? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How lately have you seen or looked at that memorandum, as you recollect? A.—Within a month.

Q.—Now, Sir, you have been asked in respect to a conversation with Mrs. Stanton, as to whether you then said that the publication of these charges against Mr. Beecher "would knock the *Life of Christ* higher than a kite," or anything to that effect, and you have answered that you did not—to that effect. Now, what was that conversation?

Mr. Beach—I object to that, Sir.

Judge Neilson—I thought, when he answered the question to that effect, that was all the question called for.

Mr. Evarts—I should think not, if your Honor please; I am entitled to show by the witness what the conversation was.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir—

Judge Neilson—You would be if he took any part of the conversation.

Mr. Evarts—I understand it so, Sir.

Mr. Beach—I am quite willing, Sir, that the witness should be asked and should state what *he* said upon that subject in that conversation; but I am not willing that he should give the conversation of the other parties to the interview.

Judge Neilson (to Mr. Evarts)—Will you be content with that?

Mr. Evarts—I presume we will be for the present, but we will refer to the question hereafter.

Q.—Now, just state what did occur at that interview about the publication of these scandals or charges—in this interview between Mrs. Stanton and yourself, and who were present?

Mr. Beach—I object to that question.

Judge Neilson—I think the question is broad enough to call for what the others said.

Mr. Evarts—As part of the conversation when he said it.

Judge Neilson—I think it would be sufficient to ask what he said.

Mr. Evarts—In reference to what others said to which what he said was applicable; we cannot very well—until you know what was said, you cannot tell whether or not what the witness said is, by itself alone, a complete exposition of the subject.

Judge Neilson—When your opponent calls the witness' attention to a certain conversation and asks him whether, in that conversation, he did not make an expression mentioned or something to that effect, and the witness says he did not, is not that the end of it? he has not opened the conversation.

Mr. Evarts—No, Sir. They can call a witness to contradict him, and I have a right, in advance of that contradiction, to show what he did say in a redirect examination.

Mr. Beach—I asked the witness whether, upon a certain occasion, he made a particular expression in words or substance, and as it is presented to him he says he did not.

Judge Neilson—Yes.

MR. BEACH PERSISTS IN HIS OBJECTION.

Mr. Beach—I called out no part of the conversation, and now it is contended by the gentleman that upon the putting of that inquiry upon my part, which extracted no conversation, no declaration of the witness whatever, that they are permitted to give a conversation which occurred between this gentleman and a third party, that being a conversation to which he supposes I referred in my question. That is the proposition, and I submit, Sir, that there is no principle of law upon which it is to be allowed.

The Witness (to the Court)—There is a seeming untruthfulness, Judge, in my answer to that question, which I do not like to stand under.

Judge Neilson—I did not recognize it, Sir.

The Witness—I would like to state—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—It was from favor to the gentleman on the stand that I was willing to concede that he might give what he said in that conversation without drawing in the declarations of the other parties to it, and I think it was a concession, Sir, which was not required by the law of evidence.

Mr. Evarts—Now if you Honor please, I wish briefly to state what I suppose to be the law. The witness is asked by the cross-examining counsel whether he did not in a conversation with Mrs. Stanton, when the subject of the publication of these scandals or charges against Mr. Beecher was mooted between them, say that the publication would knock the *Life of Christ* higher than a kite, or something to that effect. Now, the witness answers that he didn't say that the publication of the scandals would knock the *Life of Christ* higher than a kite, or to that effect. Now, they may call a witness to prove what he did say in impeachment—in collateral impeachment. Now it never was heard that, as the law requires them to lay the foundation of attacking the witness' statements before they are allowed to call a witness to impeach or contradict, if the witness was not allowed to say what he did say in that conversation, and they must impeach him, if they impeach him at all, by the contradiction being made between what he did in effect say—that is, on his own statement—and what they prove collaterally against him. Now, if the witness has used the equivalent words that the publication of these slanders if they were true, would knock the *Life of Christ* higher—I say, that these charges, if they were true, would knock the *Life of Christ* higher than a kite, that is the qualification that he is entitled to make, and so if you call that a statement that the publication of these charges would knock the *Life of Christ* higher than a kite, he did so—all these words, with some other words—if they were proved to be true.

The Court—And you could then call for the other words, there is no doubt about that.

Mr. Evarts—Now, they cannot call a witness to contradict a witness who has spoken himself concerning a conversation until the witness has had his say about the conversation, and the whole rule is based upon the substantive proposition of fairness and justice that the witness is to be called upon and permitted to say what he did say at the imputed conversation, before they can raise the question of contradicting him. To say otherwise would permit merely a trap for a witness. The proposition is—and it is fundamental and familiar—that the witness is to say what he did say, and if then they find occasion and power to contradict him, you have done him no injustice.

Mr. Beach—I submit to your Honor that there can be no precedent, no declaration of any elementary author produced to your Honor to sustain the assertion of the counsel in regard to the practice—to wit, that where a witness is asked as to a declaration out of court as a foundation for impeachment, and he denies having uttered the declaration imputed to him, that it is competent for the witness, before the attempt at a contradiction, to declare what he did say, and it must follow, Sir. I have asked this gentleman if he made this declaration, so often repeated, to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Stanton. He says he did not. There is no trap with reference to the witness into which he can fall. There is no necessity for his making an explanation or giving a qualified relation of the conversation, because, if I call a witness for the purpose of contradiction, I must confine the testimony precisely to the words and language which I have called the attention of the impeached, or attempted impeached witness, to. I must prove, for the purpose of impeaching this gentleman, that he made use of, in language or in effect, the precise words which I put into his mouth by the rise words which I put into his mouth by the rise question. And then Sir, the witness is at full liberty, after such evidence is given, to appear with his qualified or explanatory statement. Suppose, it should happen, Sir, that I give no evidence on this subject at all. I have not proved any part of that conversation. I have not made any portion of it evidence. And yet, if the proposition of the gentleman is sustained he may give in evidence against us the declarations made by this witness upon that occasion—unfriendly, unfortunate toward us, perhaps—and upon what rule of law shall they be made evidence? Another answer, Sir: This is a matter which is entirely collateral—entirely collateral. Suppose the gentleman had made the declaration that these publications would have the effect upon the *Life of Christ* which is supposed by the inquiry. It only affects his recollection—perhaps it bears upon the question of his honesty—in the subject matter of this litigation. But it is not a vital and important question to this issue, and it is quite questionable, I submit to your Honor, whether you would allow contradictory evidence upon that point, and whether we are not concluded by the answer of the witness upon that subject. But until we take some step for the purpose of attacking his honesty upon this question of contrary declaration, it is not competent for them to give in evidence any part of that conversation, or any other declaration of the witness, than that to which we have asked his attention.

Mr. Evarts—I ask your Honor's attention to your own ruling in this case—I think on page 299 of the book.

"Mr. Beach—On redirect."

This was of Mr. Tilton, I suppose—then he was asked when that card was presented or shown to Mr. Beecher—may have been Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Moulton.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, it is Mr. Moulton.

"Mr. Beach said: Then he was asked, when that card was presented or shown to Mr. Beecher, 'Did you not say thus and thus?' Suppose the witness answers that he did say that on re-examination, are we not permitted, his memory having been refreshed by the specific question, he having added to the conversation—may we not ask him, 'What else did you say in that conversation?'

Judge Neilson—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—In that connection?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—We have not objected to that.

Mr. Beach—If he says he did not answer thus and thus, as inquired of, 'but I will tell you what I did say,' are we not permitted to ask him what it was?

Judge Neilson—You are.

Mr. Beach—That is the course we are pursuing."

Mr. Beach—So far I have conceded; they can ask what this witness did say.

Mr. Evarts—Very well.

Mr. Beach—I object to the conversation otherwise.

Mr. Evarts—I require no other conversation than to show what he did say, and, of course, who he said it to; otherwise it is not what he said.

The Court—Well, allow me to say that the peculiarity of the argument—one peculiarity of it seems to be that it is addressed very largely to a contingency that may not occur—namely, an attempt to contradict this witness.

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Evarts)—Will you show me the book?

The Court (continuing)—In the second place, the argument proceeds upon the assumption that this witness has given part of a conversation, and that therefore upon your redirect you have a right to call for the statements of the conversation; whereas I do not understand that this witness did give any part of the conversation whatever.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor has admitted that; that is part of your ruling.

The Court—One moment. On the contrary, he was asked if he did not make a specific statement, or words to that effect, and he says no. That is, in my judgment, not relating any part of the conversation. But still, within the ruling suggested, you may ask him what he did say on that occasion, leaving out the conversation of the other persons, if you elect to do so.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor will remember, the fell within the question presented to your Honor, and received your decision. Mr. Beach first put the case whether, part being given, they could not give the rest.

The Court—Part was given. Here no part has been given. There is the distinction.

Mr. Evarts—Then he put the case to your Honor which is the one pending. Mr. Beach says: "If he says he did not answer thus and thus, may we not ask him what it was he did say?"

Mr. Beach—I said that.

Mr. Evarts—And your Honor's answer is yes, Sir.

The Court—He gave some part of what was said.

Mr. Evarts—He did not, if your Honor please, on this proposition that was put to your Honor. The proposition was specific. He said he did not, "but I will tell you what I did say." Now, that is our situation here. Your Honor answered me that that was right. I suppose it was. I acquiesced. There is no exception taken to your Honor's ruling.

The Court—That is a very remarkable circumstance. If you will ask what he said on the occasion I will allow it.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—Your attention was called to something that was supposed to have been said with regard to the effect of the publication of the charges on the *Life of Christ*. Now, Sir, was there a conversation in which that subject was mentioned? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was said—

The Court—By you?

Mr. Evarts—What was said by you, to whom, and in answer to what?

The Court—That calls for the whole conversation.

Mr. Morris—That is the objection.

Mr. Evarts—I will take what you said to whom and who was present.

The Court—Very well.

The Witness—There were three sisters in the room, one of whom was Mrs. Stanton.

Mr. Evarts—What were their names? A.—Just release me from bringing my sisters into this case; Mrs. Stanton for one, the two others being present, in reply to an inquiry addressed to me by the younger of the two—

Q.—Not Mrs. Stanton? A.—Not Mrs. Stanton, she being an auditor—I said, in reply to her inquiry, "if these imputations and charges against Mr. Beecher are true, and it they become public, the *Life of Christ* is of course knocked higher than a kite," [with an emphatic gesture,] Mrs. Stanton utilized a part of that—

Mr. Evarts—One moment; did you suit the words with the gesture you have just made? [Laughter.] A.—I think I did.

The Court (to the audience)—Gentlemen, I think you might be more quiet.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—Do you know whether you received any answer to that letter [handing a letter to the witness] from Mr. Moulton? A.—Not a word.

Q.—That first letter; you remember that letter of 11th January, 1871—did you receive any answer from Mr. Tilton; I will show it to you? [showing a letter to the witness.] A.—No, Sir; that was simply filed against him.

Mr. Morris, (to the witness)—No answer to either of these letters? A.—No, Sir.

FROM WHAT SOURCE DID HE GET THE PHRASE "IMPROPER ADVANCES."

Mr. Evarts—Now, Mr. Wilkeson, you were asked as to the phrase "improper advances," which is there in quotations—from what source—you have been asked from what source that phrase that you thus quoted had come to you—can you say now from what source it did come? A. [after several vigorous shakes of the head]—No, Sir; I cannot.

Q.—You have spoken of the phrase used by Mr. Tilton in his interview with you referred to as improper language? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To his wife—used improper language to his wife—that was the phrase? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, as used by him, that phrase "improper language to his wife," as used by him in his statement to you, did you understand it as equivalent to "improper advances," as used there? [pointing to the letter.]

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment.

The Witness—I did not, Sir.

Mr. Beach—One moment.

The Witness—I ask your pardon.

Mr. Evarts—That is a proper question, I suppose—you answered that you did not.

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach (referring to Mr. Evarts' remark)—No, I think not.

Mr. Evarts—That is my view of it. [To the witness]—Now, Sir, with whom did the purpose that you carried out of making publication of same part of the tripartite agreement originate? A.—With me, Sir.

Q.—In what paper was it published by your procurement? A.—I think the four great morning papers.

Q.—By your procurement? A.—Yes, Sir; I gave my personal indorsement to the statement in writing, in notes, communicating the thing to each of those papers.

WAS MR. CLEVELAND PRIVY TO THE PUBLICATION.

Q.—Do you remember whether after you had formed the purpose of making this publication, and had set at work to procure it, Mr. Cleveland saw you and talked with you on the subject with a view to prevent publication.

Mr. Beach—That would necessarily call for a portion of the conversation. You are not authorized to give any portion of the conversation.

Mr. Evarts—We have a right to call his attention to these inquiries.

The Court—The objection is that you characterize Mr. Beach's purpose.

Q.—Well, in relation? A.—I recollect that Mr. Cleveland objected to—

Mr. Beach—No.

The Court—You recollect that Mr. Cleveland was there on that subject. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Between the time of your planning the publication—? A.—Yes, and the publication.

Q.—And the publication? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Saw you on the subject? A.—Yes. Sir.

Q.—Do you remember what time of day or night it was? A.—I think it was between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Q.—That he saw you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Might it not have been later than that in the evening or night? Take your best recollection on the subject. A.—I think he saw me twice about it; saw me between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon; I think he came to my house in the evening, and saw me in the evening somewhere; I know he was quite consistent—

Mr. Beach—Oh, don't, dont.

Q.—Now, Sir, did anything pass between you and Mr. Cleveland wherein he suggested or aided the publication, or the contrary?

Mr. Beach—I object to that.

Mr. Evarts—We will take his Honor's decision on that. I understand the object of the inquiry of my learned friend was to show that Mr. Cleveland had something to do—

The Court—I think he may answer that.

Mr. Beach—Why, if your Honor please, we have given no evidence of any declaration of Mr. Cleveland.

The Court—You inquired somewhat as to his action.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; I inquired simply whether he saw this gentleman. I didn't ask for anything he said or did, except simply whether they were seen. Now, does your Honor rule that that gives them the right to prove what transpired as between Mr. Wilkeson and Mr. Cleveland? It seems to me a most astonishing proposition, if your Honor please.

The Court—Well, Mr. Evarts, that being so, how is it reasonable? I don't see that it is.

Mr. Abbott here handed to Mr. Evarts the following memorandum of a ruling heretofore made by the court:

Plaintiff's witness having testified to a conversation, and having been asked in cross-examination if he had not in that conversation said such and such things, [and that whether the witness admitted that he had said them in part or wholly denied saying them, he might, on the re direct, be asked what else he said in that connection; but that the question should not be framed so as to call on the witness to repeat the entire conversation, including what was given on the direct. After calling his attention to his previous testimony, he may be asked, "What further did you say?"

The Court—Oh, yes; part of the act of delivery.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; part of the act of delivery.

The Court—That was the occasion when you so happily illustrated, I think, that such an act was double in its character—first, the manual act of handing the paper, and second, the verbal act of delivery.

Mr. Evarts—Now, I offer to prove—

The Court—Well, I think I can't take it.

Mr. Evarts—Well, if your Honor will give me a ruling: I offer to prove by this witness that the visits of Mr. Cleveland to him in the interval between the time of the planned publication and the actual publication was to prevent the publication if possible.

The Court—I rule it out—ground, not opened by the other side.

Mr. Evarts—We except to the ruling.

THE OBJECT OF MAKING THE PUBLICATION.

Q.—Now, Mr. Wilkeson, what was your object in making that publication?

Mr. Beach—That I object to.

The Court—I think I will take it as due to the witness. It is going a good ways.

Q.—What was your object in making that publication?

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, we will except.

A.—I was sick and tired of seeing that great and good man dragged under the harrow of imputation, and I determined to force this fight; that is why I published it; I wanted this case brought into either a court of criminal or civil law, where it ought to have been brought right from the start.

Mr. Beach resumed his seat, but Mr. Wilkeson did not leave the witness chair.

The Court—Well, that is all, Mr. Wilkeson. Next witness.

TESTIMONY OF REV. EDWARD EGGLESTON.

Rev. Edward Eggleston was then called, and, having been sworn, was examined as follows:

By Mr. Shearman—Where do you reside? A.—Brooklyn.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—Well, Sir, I am a clergyman, author, lecturer—I don't know which to set down.

Q.—Have you ever been employed on the *Independent*? A.—I was.

Q.—At what time and in what capacity? A.—I was on the *Independent* from the 1st of May, 1870, until the retirement of Mr. Tilton, as—I don't know which would be my proper designation; I was associate editor and also called literary editor. After Mr. Tilton's retirement I, in part, succeeded him, Mr. Bowen being nominal editor and I superintendent editor, but discharging the functions of chief editor, limited only by Mr. Bowen's overrulings.

Q.—Are you acquainted—

Witness—Excuse me, Sir; I did not complete my answer; I retired from the paper in July, 1871.

Q.—Have you been acquainted with Mr. Tilton? if so, when did that acquaintance commence? A.—I am acquainted with him, Sir; became acquainted with him by sight; I had corresponded with him after I became acquainted with him by sight; I am pretty sure that it was in 1868—it is a little difficult for me to fix the exact time.

Q.—When did you become at all intimately acquainted with him? A.—I at hat time lived in the West; I was the Western correspondent of the *Independent*. On my occasional trips to New-York, I several times stayed over night at his house; I dined with him—some such intimacy as that; and he took ten at my house one night. After I came East I was more intimately associated with him as associate editor.

Q.—How long have you been acquainted with Mr. Beecher? A.—I met Mr. Beecher the same Sunday morning that I met Mr. Tilton, in 1867. It scarcely amounted to an acquaintance; I brought him a letter of introduction. I have known him, to be acquainted with him, only in the last three or four, or four or five years, perhaps.

Do you recollect calling at Mr. Tilton's house one morning in the Winter of 1868 and 1869, when Mrs. Tilton was about going to Mr. Page's studio? A.—I didn't call there—I am hesitating to be sure of the date—it was, I should judge, as near as I can recollect, the Fall of 1868 or the Spring of 1869. I was at the house—I think I had remained over night; I had taken dinner; I was there as a guest. If you wish me to tell the circumstance—

Q.—Do you recollect Mrs. Tilton preparing to start for Mr. Page's studio? A.—She did not speak of going that day; she intended going the next day.

Q.—Did any conversation take place between you and Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Tilton with reference to Mr. Beecher, and your introduction to him at that time? A.—Yes; I was talking with Mr. and Mrs. Tilton; we were speaking admiringly of Mr. Beecher, at least I was, I think the other two were also, Mr. Tilton asked me if I was acquainted with him. I said I had presented a note of introduction, and shaken hands with him, at the close of service, which I had been accustomed to do, under the stranger's privilege at Plymouth Church. He said, "Wouldn't you like to know him better?" I said I would. She then extended an invitation for me to go to Mr. Page's studio the next day, as I recollect it, on which occasion she was going, Mr. Beecher being sitting for a portrait; that Mr. Beecher would be very glad to converse with me there, and said I would have an opportunity of an acquaintance; Mr. Tilton objected, and said that Mr. Beecher didn't like to be annoyed by conversation, and that Mrs. Tilton had better go alone; upon which I, of course, declined to go.

MR. TILTON'S ATTENTIONS TO A LADY.

Q.—Do you recollect an occasion, in the early Summer of 1870, upon which a reception was given at Mr. Tilton's house, when you and your wife were present? A.—Soon after I went on the *Independent* there was a reception—a gathering of some kind, I forget the title of it—in the Brooklyn Woman's Club, to which I received an invitation, and at which I was present, with my wife.

Q.—Was this not about June, 1870? A.—It seems to me that it was in the first week in June; I will not attempt to be positive; I remember Mrs. Tilton was talking of going to the country, near Newburg, at the time; it must have been almost immediately before her leaving her home at that time.

Q.—Do you remember a certain lady being present, whose name I will show to you—I don't desire to bring it out in such a connection? [Mr. Shearman here showed the witness a small piece of paper upon which he had pencilled a name.] A.—Yes, that lady was present. Upon returning to his chair, Mr. Shearman was interrupted by Mr. Beach, who desired to see the name.

Mr. Shearman showed Mr. Beach the paper.

Mr. Shearman said: A lady that has been referred to.

[After looking at the paper, Mr. Beach conferred with Mr. Tilton.]

The Court—Go on.

Mr. Beach—Well, I don't know. It may be necessary for us to know the lady's name and to use her in evidence.

The Court—Well, if it becomes so in your judgment you can require it.

Mr. Evarts—Well, this is the same name—the same lady whose name was excluded by your Honor's direction, against our objection, on the inquiries that were made earlier in the case.

The Court—I think you acquiesced.

Mr. Beach—Under quite different circumstances.

Mr. Evarts—I did.

The Court—You can see whether this becomes a matter—

Mr. Beach—Well, what is the question?

The Court—Whether this lady was present.

Mr. Beach—What question?

The Court—A certain lady not named.

Mr. Beach—Well, what is the question.

The Court—He has not put the question.

Mr. Beach—Well, your Honor misleads me; he has put the question.

Mr. Morris—He has exhibited the name to the witness and cast a certain reflection upon the lady.

The Court—For all I know, it closes his examination.

Mr. Shearman—I am not going to throw any reflection upon the lady at all. I asked whether Mr. Tilton had shown any such attention to that lady on that evening as excited comment.

Mr. Beach—Now, your Honor perceives—

The Court—Well, go on; she can be named hereafter. A.—He did.

The Court—That last question and answer does involve an intention on his part to reveal the name, if they require it.

Mr. Beach (to the stenographer)—Will you give me the last question and answer?

The stenographer read as follows.

"Q.—I ask you whether Mr. Tilton showed any such attention on that occasion as excited comment?"

The answer was, "He did, Sir."

Witness—I beg pardon. Perhaps I ought to correct the answer that "Mr. Tilton's manner excited comment on that occasion." I can't say on that occasion during the evening, while we were actually in the company. I want to be careful.

Mr. Beach—I move to strike out the question and answer.

The Court—The better inquiry would be to let him state what he observed.

Mr. Beach—I don't insist upon that, Sir. If the counsel can put a question which will be satisfactory, I have no objection to it.

By Mr. Shearman—Did Mr. Tilton show such attention to that lady, on that occasion, as excited comment?

Mr. Beach—No; excited observation.

Mr. Shearman—Well, as excited observation on that occasion? A.—He did, Sir.

Q.—Now, I ask you whether those attentions were afterward a subject of conversation by other persons?

Mr. Beach—We object.

The Court—That is ruled out, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—I simply offer this, without intending to apply any imputation upon the lady, to show that this was one of a series of events—some of them were small and of no importance—bringing about this condition of scandal, and for which he afterward blamed Mr. and Mrs. Beecher, and which will show that there was such a state of scandal against Mr. Tilton as to make it necessary for him to bring the public scandals excited by his own action, which led him afterward to bring this charge against other people to cover up himself. In that light I offer this.

The Court—You asked him about what was said by other people in the absence of Mr. Tilton, and that is ruled out.

Mr. Shearman—Does your Honor exclude it; The Court—Yes. I don't exclude anything that occurred on that occasion or a like occasion.

Mr. Shearman consulted with Messrs. Tracy and Evarts a few moments, and then continued:

Q.—Do you recollect making a subsequent call in the evening upon Mr. Tilton, when you waited for him for some time, during that same Summer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was Mrs. Tilton absent from home on that occasion? A.—Mrs. Tilton was absent, if I remember. I say she was absent, not of personal knowledge, but from common understanding between Mr. Tilton and myself, and from my intimacy with the family. I couldn't swear that she was not in the house, but it was understood that she was in the country.

By Mr. Beach—You didn't see her? A.—I didn't see her.

Mr. Beach—I want to strike out that answer.

Witness—I couldn't investigate the house to see who was in it.

Mr. Beach—I don't know how important this is; but if this gentleman understood this from Mr. Tilton it is competent evidence; if not, it is not competent. As it stands now it is of no importance.

The Court—It is a mere understanding, after a call at a house, where any witness might say, having so understood, that the lady was absent.

Mr. Beach—Yes, your Honor; but he must say that he understood it from some person at the house; and not only must they show his inquiry, but the understanding as to what the inquiry was.

The Court—That the lady was absent was a mere incident of the call, he might say; but that is all there is of it.

Mr. Beach—I beg your Honor's pardon; it is not all there is of it. This gentleman doesn't pretend to say that anybody informed him at the time of that call that Mrs. Tilton was absent. If he does, he can say so, and we will submit to it; but for him to say that she was absent at that time is only giving his conclusion from something that was said.

Witness—I think I said that Mr. Tilton said—

Mr. Beach—Will you wait one moment?

Mr. Shearman (to the witness)—What were you going to say?

Witness—I was going to say it was my common custom to inquire of Mr. Tilton about his family, and that I understood from him that Summer that his wife was absent.

The Court—The inquiry was as to this occasion. Do you recollect so that you can say now from your recollection that it was during Mrs. Tilton's absence? A.—I do not, Sir.

Mr. Shearman resumed his examination.

Q.—At what hour in the evening did you make your first call at that time? About 8 o'clock.

Q.—Did you find Mr. Tilton in? A.—He was absent, Sir.

Q.—Who did you see at that time? A.—I saw the housekeeper, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—You needn't mention names.

Witness—I am afraid I shall have to use that word "understood;" I saw a lady, who told me she was the housekeeper, and she told me Mr. Tilton was absent; I saw a gentleman in the hall inquiring—

Q.—You didn't go inside? A.—I didn't go inside.

Q.—At what time did you return? A.—I came back once or twice before 9 o'clock, and finally came back at 9.

Q.—How long did you stay? A.—Until 10.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton come in? A.—Mr. Tilton came in.

Q.—Did he come in with the same lady whom I have referred to before? A.—With the same lady.

Q.—Was there any relative of that lady there at that time? A.—There was a young lady there who told me she was a relative of that lady.

Mr. Beach—I object.

Mr. Shearman—Wait and see.

Mr. Beach—I move to strike it out.

The Court—Wait and see.

Q. (by Mr. Shearman)—Did that young lady go home with that other lady? A.—She did.

Q.—Did they appear to be on intimate terms? A.—They did.

Mr. Beach—I now move, your Honor, to strike it out.

Mr. Shearman—It seems to me that it is very fair evidence.

Mr. Beach—Well, I wouldn't offer it.

Mr. Shearman—Perhaps you wouldn't.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, it is manifestly improper.

The Court—Strike it out. [To Mr. Shearman.] I think you will have to give the name before you go further. You cannot impose upon the other side the responsibility of bringing out the name.

Mr. Beach—There is no objection to there being another lady who told him something, but we object to what she said.

By Mr. Shearman—What was said? A.—The lady with whom Mr. Tilton came in apologized to the other lady for her—for the lateness of their remaining out—by saying that both their watches had stopped; the other lady remonstrated for being kept waiting until that late hour.

Q.—Was there anything said as to where they had been? A.—Not at that time.

Q.—I omitted to ask whether, on the occasion of that reception in June, Mrs. Tilton was present? A.—She was, Sir.

A DISCOURSE WITH TILTON ON THE MARRIAGE RELATION.

Q.—Did you at a later period in the Summer of 1870 have any conversation with Mr. Tilton on the subject of marriage and divorce, or partners in life—anything in respect to the marriage relation? A.—I recall a certain day when we crossed the ferry-boat together, and stood upon the front end of the ferry.

The Court—The ferry-boat you mean, Sir.

Witness—The ferry-boat, Sir.

Q.—State what the conversation was? A.—Mr. Tilton seemed to be in some agitation—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment, Sir.

The Court—The question is what the conversation was.

Mr. Shearman—I think Mr. Tilton's manner has something to do with it.

The Court—The question was, "What was your conversation with Mr. Tilton?"

Q.—What was Mr. Tilton's manner at the commencement of that conversation? A.—He seemed to be a good deal agitated that afternoon after he left the office, and on the ferry-boat—

Mr. Morris—When was this? A.—The latter part of the Summer of 1870.

Q.—State what the conversation was. A.—Mr. Tilton asked me—after a conversation on other subjects, he turned to me and asked me what I thought on this subject? I replied that I had never had occasion to think on the subject; that was my reply. He then asked me—I will get the order of conversation as nearly as I can—he asked me whether I thought there might be more than one human life. I recollect the expression perfectly, and I replied that I did not know what he meant by more than one human life; he said, "What do you think is the end of people who find themselves incongruously married?" I said, "Mr. Tilton, where men are conscientious, where people endeavor to do their best under such circumstances, they grow together;" if I am describing his manner, he said very suddenly and impulsively, it seems to me, he said "They grow more and more apart." That is the conversation. He then asked me what I thought of John Stuart Mill, and asked me if I did not admire him as a philosopher; I said that I did admire him, though I did not agree with him always; he said that Mill was never married to his wife—that is, married to her legally; that he had it from an intimate friend that he was never married to her, legally or otherwise; I replied that a man who had lived all his life with his wife faithfully, and who wept with grief over her grave, is not a man "you can get on your side of this marriage controversy," and that is all I remember at this moment.

Mr. Shearman—That is all.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. BEACH.

Mr. Beach—It will take me but a few moments, Sir, to dispose of this witness. I have no desire to cross examine him at length.

Q.—I understand you to say that the first interview of which you have spoken was in the Fall of 1866 or the Spring of 1867? A.—That is my recollection.

Q.—Now which date was it, according to the best of your recollection? A.—It is impossible for me, Sir, to give you the date accurately of that conversation.

Q.—Then in June, 1870, you was at the house upon the occasion of a meeting of some society, or some committee of some society? A.—Yes, Sir; it was not a committee; it was a reception; I think it was called the reception of the Brooklyn Woman's Club, a social gathering.

Q.—The Brooklyn Woman's Club? A.—That is my recollection, Sir; I was not a member of the club, but I was invited.

Q.—What was the object of the club? A.—I think it was a woman suffrage club, if I remember; I am not sure of the name of the club.

Q.—How many persons did you meet there? A.—I don't know, Sir; quite a company.

Q.—Quite a company of ladies? A.—Ladies and gentlemen.

Q.—Was Mr. Beecher there? A.—He was, Sir.

Q.—A short time during the evening these attentions on the part of Mr. Tilton to this unmentionable lady were in the presence of the company? A.—In the presence of that portion of the company that was in the back parlor, Sir, where we were sitting. In the same room—

Q.—How many were there?

Witness—I was trying to finish my first answer.

Mr. Beach—You had finished it—

Witness—I had not.

Mr. Beach (continuing)—So far as my question called for any answer.

Witness—How many were in that room did you ask?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

Witness—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—As near as you can state? A.—There were—it is a small room—there were a good many people in it, however; it is impossible for me to estimate them.

Q.—Who were there in the company in that back parlor at the time of these attentions which attracted your observation? A.—I don't remember but the two figures, Mr. Tilton, and the lady I remember distinctly; during the evening there were others.

Mr. Beach—No, no. At the time you noticed these attentions of which you speak, who were in that back parlor? A.—Why, Sir, the attentions went on nearly the whole evening.

Q.—I did not ask you that? A.—I give you that, though I cannot reply distinctly to your question.

Q.—Were there several persons in the back room? A.—There were.

Q.—Can you state whether or not Mrs. Tilton was there? A.—I did not see her in the back parlor during that evening; I saw her in—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment. Can you state whether Mr. Beecher was in the back parlor? A.—He was not, Sir, that I remember; I ought to qualify it, however; he was in the dining-room which opened up into the back parlor, which was the same as being in the back parlor.

Q.—Did you make any remark in regard to these attentions that evening while there? A.—Not while in the company.

Q.—Did any person in the company while you were there make any remark about them that you heard? A.—They did not, Sir.

Q.—Then there was no observation in words made upon these attentions at that time? A.—Not at that time.

Q.—Then do you know whether or not they were observed by any person else? A.—I do know at least one other person who observed them.

Q.—Who was that? A.—My own wife.

Q.—Do you know whether any other person, except yourself and wife, observed them. A.—I don't know, Sir; I was a stranger there.

Mr. Beach—Wait a moment; you answered my question.

Q.—Now you speak of another meeting in the same Summer. When do you say that was? A.—I don't know what you refer to, Sir.

Q.—You gave this last meeting, of which you have spoken, at Mr. Tilton's house. You gave it as, as I understood you. A.—The meeting which I have spoken of at Tilton's house is June, 1870.

Q.—When the society met? A.—That is the best of my recollection.

Q.—I understood you, then, to speak of the one you attended subsequently, the same Summer. A.—Yes.

Q.—When was that? How long after this June one? A.—It was not very long after.

Q.—Well, about how long, as near as you can recollect? A.—I should say it was toward the latter part of June, while the other was probably in the early part.

Q.—Then you did not speak of a subsequent call there? A.—I think I was not there at the subsequent call.

Q.—You think you did not speak of those three calls that you have named? A.—Did I name three calls?

Q.—Yes; one in March, 1869, or the Fall of 1868; another in June, 1870—the early part, and a third the latter part of June, 1870. A.—Yes.

Q.—What occurred at the time of this latter call, the latter part of June, 1870? A.—This occurred, that I called about—

Q.—The two ladies. A.—Oh, at the time they came in?

Q.—Yes. A.—Or do you mean the whole event?

Q.—I mean whether that was the latter part of June, 1870. A.—That is my collection; I don't want to be exact on these dates.

Q.—Well, I want to keep you as close as I can. Then you had a subsequent interview with him. I understand, on the ferry-boat later in that Summer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How late was that? How long after this call in the latter part of June, 1870; A.—That is less definite than any other in my mind.

Q.—Give me, as near as you can, the length of time it was after the call you mentioned in the latter part of June, 1870. A.—I have stated my supposition to be August, 1870, but I am not at all confident of the date.

Q.—Then you think it was in August, 1870. A.—I think so.

Q.—You say Mr. Tilton was very much agitated? A.—Seemed so.

Q.—Was his conversation somewhat abrupt? A.—It was during this portion of it.

Q.—Do you recollect any other subject upon which you talked? A.—We talked a little after we left the office; I tried to engage him in conversation; he seemed abstracted.

Q.—Somewhat moody? A.—Seemed so: I remember one subject we discussed; he said he wished there was some sensation—something going on, to give the papers some interest; it was a dull occasion.

Q.—Any brief was it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect any conversation that occurred on the ferry-boat before he introduced this subject of the marital relation? A.—I do not.

Q.—So far as you recollect was that the first topic which he mentioned after you entered the ferry-boat. A.—That was the only topic I recollect on the ferry-boat.

Q.—Had you noticed this expression of moodiness on the part of Mr. Tilton for any length of time succeeding the interview? A.—Only that afternoon that we left the office.

Q.—How do you recollect the conversation opened in the ferry-boat? A.—It opened, I recollect distinctly, by Mr. Tilton asking me what I thought—I cannot give the exact words—what I thought of the subject of marriage—that is my recollection now—thought of the subject of marriage; I cannot give the phrase.

Q.—Will you please proceed with that conversation? A.—I responded that I had never had occasion to think of the question of marriage; I am now giving only the substance of it; I don't recollect the conversation perfectly.

Q.—Were you married at that time? A.—I was; I had never had occasion to think of the question of marriage; I don't know but I added, "being very well satisfied myself with my condition."

Q.—I didn't ask that. A.—Your question about marriage suggested that to me as something that I said.

Q.—Please spare me your suggestion, and answer my question. A.—He asked again what I thought—I cannot give his words, but the substance of his question was what I thought of those cases in which men and women found themselves uncongenially mated; I replied that if they acted conscientiously and faithfully toward one another they would grow together; I think I used the expression "grow together;" I am pretty sure of that phrase; Mr. Tilton replied in a phrase I remember quite distinctly: "It seems to me they grow more and more apart," with an abr

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE, MARCH 12.

THE EXPULSION OF SENATOR SEBASTIAN.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a petition and depositions of the heirs of William K. Sebastian, late United States Senator from the State of Arkansas, asking that the resolution expelling him from the Senate in July, 1861, be rescinded. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

The consideration of the resolution for the admission of Mr. Pinchback was then resumed.

Mr. MCCREERY, of Kentucky, said this discussion had been continued so long and the argument had been so exhaustive in its character that even variety itself might despair at the prospect of offering anything new. He would refer to the argument of the Senator from Indiana, [Mr. Morton,] but desired to be distinctly understood that he would make no reference to the blood and thunder part of the argument of that Senator, which he held in reserve, and which would be poured upon the Senate at the conclusion of this discussion like melted lava. He [Mr. McCreery] in his place, with all the responsibility of a Senator resting upon him, and without fear of successful contradiction, did not hesitate to declare the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Morton] was the ablest man on the subject of outrages now living; and he made this remark for the benefit of the new Senators. It had been charged here that the Democratic Senators, by their silence, encouraged outrages in the South. Such was not the case, and he would embrace this opportunity to declare himself the enemy of all criminals, and all crime, from the low ruffian with his knife and slungshot to the belted knight with sword by his side, who walked into a State-house and organized a Legislature according to his own or his master's will.

Mr. McCreery then referred to the action of Judge Durell, and said the President was cognizant of it all the time. If there was any doubt upon that subject it was dispelled by the fact that Capt. Jackson, at the same hour of Durell's order, arrived with his battery from Florida to carry out that order. Hardly had the oath of office been administered when the pretended Governor and the pretended Legislature and the Collector of Customs began to cry out to the President, "Send us troops, troops, troops!" There was not an intelligent man who did not know that, had it not been for the midnight order of Durell, the Kellogg Government would never have been installed, but the McEnery Government would have been quietly inaugurated and acquiesced in by the people. He deplored the fact that there was a perfect carnival of crime throughout the length and breadth of our country, and those guilty of the greatest crimes in many instances went unwhipped of justice. There were outrages everywhere. All violations of law were outrages, no matter whether they were committed by Kuklux in the South, Molly Maguires in Pennsylvania, or vigilance committees in California, Indiana, or elsewhere. It was not long since in Indiana negroes were taken out, tortured with hot irons, and then hung. Prisoners were taken from jail and hung upon stringers of bridges. In conclusion, he asked Senators to consider the dark catalogue of forgery and perjury committed by the Kellogg Government in Louisiana, as shown by the testimony taken by the Senate Committee, and then say if they could sustain it by their votes.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, said the Senator [Mr. McCreery] had referred to the murder of negroes in Indiana. That was rather an unfortunate reference. Some negroes were murdered in that State, but it was in a Democratic county, and it was generally understood the murders were committed by Democrats, not by Republicans. He did not propose to follow the argument of his friend, [Mr. McCreery.] It was an old story, and he had heard it before. His friend, no doubt regarded it as history, but he [Mr. Morton] regarded it as poetry. The argument which he [Mr. Morton] made had not been answered, and it could not be. He did not propose to go over the question now, as some other Senator might desire to speak, but at the close of the debate he would have something to say.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, denied that Kellogg was Governor of Louisiana by virtue of election by the people, and no Senator on this floor believed he was.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, said he was one Senator who believed it as much as he believed the Senator from Delaware was now speaking. He believed it from circumstantial evidence before the Senate.

Mr. SAULSBURY resumed his argument against the resolution.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, said as he had not been in the habit of oral discussion for the last eighteen years, he had reduced what he had to say to writing, and with the permission of the Senate would read it. He then read as follows:

The question we have before us upon the admission of Mr. Pinchback, as has already been well remarked, is not a mere partisan or political but a legal and constitutional question, depending, however, as all legal questions do, upon the facts to which the law is to be applied. What are these facts in the present case? It is conceded that the Legislature, by whose votes he claims to have been elected, and the Governor, whose certificate he holds, were elected, if elected at all, in November, 1872. The Senator from Indiana, who has argued with his usual and acknowledged ability and adroitness, and who has placed the right of Mr. Pinchback upon the grounds upon which it must stand, if it can stand at all, in one, and, as I think, the most important branch of his argument, claims that the only fact material to the question is the certificate in due form from Kellogg, purporting to be the Governor of Louisiana, and under the seal purporting to be the seal of that State, of Mr. Pinchback's election as Senator; that this constitutes a prima facie case, and entitled the applicant to admission as a member of this body and to be sworn in, and that if the body purporting to be the Legislature, who elected him, or Kellogg, who signed his certificate, was not legally elected and the election did not make the one a Legislature, nor the other Governor, these facts can only be shown after Pinchback's admission here for the purpose of expelling him. Where the legal existence of the Legislature purporting to make the election is conceded, or not seriously questioned, and the point of contest is whether they have proceeded regularly, or by a sufficient vote, or whether the person elected is eligible to the office, I concur fully in this rule that the certificate in due form entitles the person in whose favor it is issued to his seat, subject to be expelled upon subsequent inquiry into the facts; and it is to cases of this kind that the precedents establishing the rule mainly and almost exclusively relate. But when there is a serious doubt whether the body purporting to be the Legislature making the election and the Governor certifying it had any existence or power to act, the question stands upon a somewhat different principle, and much more analogous to a question upon the genuineness of the papers. And in such a case, while I do not question the power of the Senate to treat the certificate as prima facie evidence for the time being, yet I think it would be much more in accordance with just and logical and legal principles first to act upon the inquiry whether there was in fact or in law any such Legislature having the right to make the election, or any Governor entitled to give the certificate; and certainly there can be no good reason to doubt the right of the Senate in its discretion to enter upon this inquiry in the first instance instead of waiting till after the admission and then going over the same ground for the purpose of turning him out. But in either or both of these classes of cases to which I allude the rule which makes the certificate prima facie evidence of the election must rest upon the presumption that things are properly and legally in their existing state until the contrary is shown, and when the contrary is shown the presumption ceases, and the prima facie case falls with it. The Senate has already investigated the whole question of the existence or non-existence of the Legislature which has assumed to make the election and of the Governor who gave the certificate and of the facts upon which the question depends, whether in its *de jure* or *de facto* character are all before us by a report of a Committee on Privileges and Elections of this body, accompanied by all the evidence, consisting of eight or nine hundred pages. This committee, in January, 1873, was directed to inquire and report whether there is any existing State Government in Louisiana, and how and by whom it is constituted. This was the Government, if any—the Legislature and the Governor by whom the election was made and the certificate given. This evidence was taken after Mr. Pinchback's election purported to have taken place. He was present at the taking of evidence, took part in it by suggesting and asking questions and producing evidence, and finally was himself sworn and testified at length upon the very facts upon which the validity of his election depended. His right, therefore, was fully investigated in a proceeding to which he was virtually a party. It was in effect a proceeding *in rem*, in which he actually came forward and intervened. The testimony is all before us and has repeatedly been discussed and considered by the Senate. I am not now about to go into that evidence. I have read the most of it carefully, and the rest enough to see that the able report of the majority, presented to the Senate by Senator Carpenter, contains the fair result of the whole evidence, and draws the correct legal conclusion, that there was no legal election and no legal Government; that the election, canvass of the votes, and the pretended installation of the officers claiming to be elected were equally void both as to McEnery and his Legislature and Kellogg and his Legislature. This report was drawn by no unfriendly hand, so far as the Kellogg Government is concerned. It may, in some slight degree, extenuate, but it sets down naught in malice. It is an able, statesmanlike, and fair report, and I adopt it by reference, without repeating its contents. Looking into that mass of testimony, what does it exhibit as to the nature and validity of the election, or any Government claiming to rest upon it? A formless chaos of plots and counterplots, of seething passion, of inconsistencies, incongruities, and shadowy unrealities, with nothing real, nothing tangible but fraud and force. Concurring, therefore, with the conclusion of that report that the election was utterly void, I must also hold that neither the Kellogg Government nor the McEnery Government can be recognized as a Government *de jure*, and this, I think, ought to dispose of the question of Pinchback's rights under an election resting upon the validity of that Government. I deny the right of any one to claim admission here on the ground merely of a *de facto* State Government which is found to be without legal authority.

Mr. Christiancy proceeded to discuss the *de facto* character of the State Government, held that while the Kellogg Government was really in the exercise of the power, the question arose how it obtained possession of it. It did not obtain possession of the Government for itself by its own acts, nor by the acts or the will of the people of Louisiana. Left to themselves and the people of the State, it is admitted on all hands, Kellogg and his Legislature could never have become a *de facto* Government, or a Government of any kind, and it is perfectly evident from the testimony that McEnery and his Legislature, which had more of the forms of regularity about it, and probably the majority of votes, though reeking with fraud, and not free from intimidation and force, would without Federal aid have obtained possession of the Government, and constituted the Government *de facto*, but for the interference of the Federal Executive. Having in this way only become a *de facto* Government the Executive could give it no additional sanction or validity by recognising it as the *de facto* Government, nor bind Congress, or either house of Congress, by such recognition, for it was the recognition only of his own acts, of the Government he had instituted and set up, not of one which he had found in existence. It leaves this Kellogg Government which assumed to elect a Senator in Congress just where and what it was in its origin, not a Legislature or Government of the State of Louisiana, but a body set up, installed and kept in power, and imposed upon the State by the Executive Department of the Federal Government and deriving all its authority from this executive action, and I do not myself see how the decisions of the Louisiana courts, constituting as they do only one branch of this Government, this wing, can be any more binding upon it than the action of the pretended Legislature, whether these Judges were in office under previous existing Governments, or, as was the case here, Judges had been thrust out and others put in their places for the purpose of securing the desired course of decision.

He next spoke of the extent to which Congress or the Senate would be bound by the action of such a State Government, and drew a parallel to the condition of things in Louisiana, and applying it to Michigan declared it would require more than one regiment to make them submit to it, and more than all the armies of the United States to make them love it. He added, the argument here urged in behalf of Mr. Pinchback involves this very principle—a principle which would place in the hands of the Executive Department of this Government the right and the power to revolutionize every State Government in the Union, and bind not only the States, but both branches of Congress to recognize that revolution. Such a principle cannot be sound. The arguments in favor of it begin in fallacy and end in absurdity. With reference to the action of the President, he said: "I am as well satisfied as I can be of anything which does not admit of mathematical demonstration, that the President has had no wish or intention to usurp power which does not belong to him. Yet, called upon as he was for prompt action for the suppression of apprehended violence and insurrection, and prompted by the humane motive of giving protection to the colored population—hundreds of whom had on several previous occasions been butchered in cold blood—a motive which does honor to the man, and in which, I confess, I sympathize with him; and without having all the evidence before him which we have before us, nor, as I think, the best legal advice, it is not strange that he should have failed to see clearly the true principle involved, and that he should have erred, as any other man under the same circumstances might have erred. But looking, as I think the facts show that he did, upon the Government he had set up as merely temporary until Congress should take the matter off his hands, and doubting, as I think he did, as to the validity of the Kellogg Government, he did what a wise and true-hearted statesman should have done under the circumstances—he called upon Congress to make proper provision for the case, and take such measures as they should deem proper; and he has called upon them repeatedly from that day to this; but he has called in vain, and Congress has neglected to act. In all this I see no evidence of that deliberate usurpation or intention to establish an irresponsible despotism which has been charged, and I repel the charge as one of the extravagances of heated partisanship, which often leads men to believe what in after years, and upon due reflection, they discover to have been wild and absurd.

But here and now we are endeavoring to discover and apply the truest principle which should govern the question of the admission of Mr. Pinchback as a Senator and, if we are wise, we shall act upon no principle which we should not be willing to see applied to our own States. Let us, therefore, disregard all mere partisanship and act upon the broad principles of equal justice, which is the highest statesmanship, and refuse to establish a new, and at least a questionable, principle, which may return to plague the inventors. I have but one more point to notice. It has been gravely urged here that Louisiana, being entitled to two Senators upon this floor, it is a wrong to the people of that State to refuse them the enjoyment of that right, and therefore we ought in order to avoid this wrong to the people of that State to admit Mr. Pinchback now. According to my reading of the evidence, and according to the report made to this Senate in 1873 and those recently made to the House, the majority of the people of Louisiana were opposed to the Kellogg Government and to Mr. Pinchback as their representative in the Senate, and they would, of course, prefer being unrepresented to being misrepresented, and are not, therefore, likely to complain of any special grievance arising from his rejection.

The Senate then, at 2:30 P. M., on motion of Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, went into executive session. At 3:45 the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

MORE OFFICIAL REPORTS—THE INSURGENTS ACTIVE IF NOT VICTORIOUS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 6, 1875.

Such official reports as the rigorous military censorship over all matters relating to operations against the insurgents allows to be published, only serve to confirm the rumors current every little while regarding encounters between the contending forces, and although such reports always state that the victory is on the Spanish side, the sympathizers with the insurrection are gratified because they tend to prove that the insurgents are active and not so few in number or wanting in courage as the Spanish accounts represent. Rumors have been in circulation for a few days past regarding recent encounters, and the journals of to-day publish the following from official sources:

"Col. Vergel's column, which on the 28th ult. left Cabaiguan in pursuit of a rebel band of 500 mounted men in the direction of Colabazas, had information that the insurgents were encamped in the 'Potrero de Cascio,' and so informed the commander of the Bazá Battalion. This officer, after routing the insurgent cavalry at 'Casa de Tejas,' followed in pursuit as far as Quemado Grande, and at Platanito found the traces of the same band of 500 men that Col. Vergel was in pursuit of. The number of the insurgents appeared to have been increased by 100 mounted men. The Bazá Battalion struck out after them, and in the Soiva range of mountains overtook them. Here the insurgents had encamped, but as soon as they learned of the approach of the Spanish column, they took to flight. With two companies and other forces the commander of the Bazá Battalion followed the enemy and cut off their retreat, opening a sharp fire on them at a hundred yards distance, and evidently causing them a considerable loss. Our forces had but one man wounded, but could not keep up the pursuit of the enemy, they having set fire to several farms through which we should have had to pass.

On the 3d inst. 300 of the insurgents' cavalry attacked forces belonging to the Eighth Guerrilla at Potrero Mariaguaco, and drove them back, with a loss of one officer and three men killed and two wounded; the sixth company intrenched themselves close to the River Zaza, and the insurgents did not dare to attack them. A short while after the Zaragoza Battalion came up, but the enemy had disappeared.

A party of ten or twelve men, sent by Maximo Gomez, set fire to the small village of 'Herradura,' but without going very near to the fort. The families of the place took refuge upon the plantations 'Pojbio' and 'Cuebarra,' which are defended by a guerrilla company.

On the same day, a column composed in part of forces belonging to the Zaragoza Barcelona and Camajuani Regiments, with one piece of artillery, fought and dispersed a numerous party of insurgent cavalry, which was at Potrero Raqueta, causing a loss of thirty-three killed, the greater part of whom were colored, and many wounded. There also remained in our possession, fifteen horses and a quantity of arms and effects. Our losses included the brave Major of the Camajuani volunteers, Jose Cruz Vargas, four volunteers, and two soldiers killed, and a Captain, nine soldiers and eight volunteers wounded."

The Spanish journals state that it is publicly reported in Sancto Spiritus that Maximo Gomez was attacked at "Martus Lopez" by the Spanish artillery, and that he lost 200 men. This is considered quite possible, as the combined columns of Brigadiers Valesa and Arminan are pressing him closely in that vicinity.

The Spanish mail steamer, with Count Valmaseda is expected to arrive on Monday.

The opera bouffe company has concluded its season, and goes to Matanzas for a few performances before leaving for New-York next week.

Gold is declining; its rates to-day are 191 to 193 per cent.

LONGEVITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Dr. Nathan Allen, of Lowell, Mass., communicates to the Boston *Globe* the following instances of two remarkably long-lived families within his own knowledge: "The two cases I refer to were as follows: Jonathan and Nehemiah Allen were born in Sudbury about 1725, and moved to Barre about 1750. The first named had seven children, one dying in infancy, but the other six reached the average age of 80. The parents reached the ages of 92 and 87. Nehemiah Allen had ten children—four sons and six daughters, who reached respectively these remarkable ages: 67, 80, 80, 88, 84, 93, 94, 95, 96, 96. If the months in each case are added to the aggregate, it makes an average for the whole of 83 years. If we make an average of the five over 90, it reaches, incuding the months, an average of 95. We question whether many such cases of family longevity can be found in the whole history of New-England. One fact is quite evident, however, that their children will come far short of reaching such great ages."

LAW REPORTS.

TWEED'S APPEAL.

A MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL DENIED BY SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.

The decision, for some time past expected, in the case of William M. Tweed, was rendered yesterday. Both Judges Westbrook and Daniels write opinions in the case, and the court is unanimous in denying the prisoner a new trial.

Judge Westbrook, in his opinion, says:

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer held in and for the City and County of New-York on Nov. 29, 1873, the relator, William M. Tweed, having been found guilty upon several different counts of a single indictment, charging various misdemeanors, received separate sentences upon each. The aggregate term of the imprisonment thereby inflicted in the Penitentiary of the City of New-York was twelve years, and the total of the several fines imposed amounted to $12,500. Having been confined in the Penitentiary for a year, and paid as a fine $250, the relator sued out a writ of habeas corpus directed to the Warden of the Penitentiary in which he was confined, to inquire into the legality of the continued imprisonment.

The writ of habeas corpus was allowed Dec. 15, 1874, by Mr. Justice Lawrence, and was returnable before the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the City and County of New-York, on Dec. 17. On the last-mentioned day, in obedience to the writ, the respondent, the Warden of the Penitentiary, produced the body of Mr. Tweed, and by his return claimed to hold him under the judgment and sentence of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the City and County of New-York, hereinbefore mentioned, rendered and pronounced on Nov. 22, 1873. The answer of the relator to the return of the respondent substantially alleges: 1. That the Court of Oyer and Terminer had no jurisdiction or power to try the alleged misdemeanors for the commission of which he was held. 2. That the jury which rendered the verdict upon which the sentence was pronounced, was not a lawful one. 3. That the court had no power to punish more than a single misdemeanor, and that, consequently all fines in excess of a single one of $250, and all imprisonment beyond a single year, was illegal and void, and, 4. That the penalty for the offense charged in the indictment was a fine of $250 only.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, before which the habeas corpus was heard, after a full hearing discharged the writ and remanded the prisoner. The proceedings having been brought into this court by certiorari, the questions raised in the court below and there determined against the relator, are presented for review and determination.

The relator, as has been previously mentioned, is detained by virtue of the final sentence and judgment of a Court of Oyer and Terminer pronounced upon a verdict of a jury rendered upon the trial in that court of an indictment charging various misdemeanors. Upon the trial, that court held that it was proper and legal to unite several misdemeanors in one indictment, and to try and convict the accused upon each; and that as several misdemeanors were in fact joined, and charged in the indictment, upon which a separate verdict was rendered, judgment could be, and was pronounced against him for each crime of which he was found guilty. As the attempt to have Mr. Tweed released was made by habeas corpus, this preliminary question meets us, What power had the court or officer before which such writ was returnable by virtue thereof in the premises? Judge Westbrook next refers to some of the provisions of our habeas corpus act, that no person shall be granted where the person detained is held by "virtue of the final judgment or decree of any competent court of civil or criminal jurisdiction," and that no court "on the return of any habeas corpus or certiorari, shall have power to inquire into the legality or justice of any process, judgment, decree, or execution." He holds that under these provisions of the statute, the court or officer, upon a writ of habeas corpus cannot inquire into the "competency" of the tribunal where judgment was pronounced, as claimed by Mr. Tweed's counsel. The consequence of such a construction would be to place the practical power of reversing the judgments of a superior court of original criminal jurisdiction in the hands of inferior judicial officers. If the words "competent tribunal" are construed to mean a tribunal having jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the person, the whole act is harmonious. The decisions of such a body, according to the whole theory of our laws, are to be reviewed by a superior one, and not summarily disposed of by an inferior officer. If in error to the extent of the judgment which it renders, the party's alleged grievance must be deliberately examined upon appeal.

Judge Westbrook cites authorities supporting this view, and proceeds to apply the conclusion reached to the points raised in behalf of the relator. 1. To the several convictions and sentences upon a single indictment. 2. To the lawfulness of the jury. 3. To the legality of a sentence to imprisonment upon several of the counts in the indictment contained. The first point related only to the "legality" of the judgment, which was the very thing the statute forbade touching. But does this case really present a question of excess of jurisdiction? The point was that the joinder of the several offenses in a single indictment, their investigation upon a single trial, and the separate conviction and judgment thereon, were illegal. This proposition admits the jurisdiction, but questions the manner of its exercise. The proper step to acquire jurisdiction having been taken by the presentation of an indictment, and the judgment upon the crimes and the offender being in the power of the law as followed, what are the intervening steps but simply questions of practice, which, while they may be pronounced erroneous in a proper proceeding to review them, cannot and do not render the judgment void? After showing that it is not in fact an indictment with different counts charging separate and different offenses, and that it is a well-settled course of procedure, Judge Westbrook takes up the second point, involving the constitutionality of the new jury laws of 1873 and 1875. He decides that the objection cannot be presented on habeas corpus, though he holds the law to be constitutional. The next point, that Mr. Tweed could only be sentenced to pay a fine of $250, because that was the penalty prescribed for such an offense by a member of a Board of Supervisors, is met by the answer that a court of competent jurisdiction has decided otherwise, that the fines which it is conceded could be imposed are not paid, and the detention for such non-payment would be proper; and last, that the point assumes a fact which is not correct. No provision is made for punishing a Supervisor by criminal prosecution. The section only prescribes a penalty to be recovered in a civil action for a simple refusal or neglect to perform a duty. The element of wilfulness, which makes the act criminal, is absent from the enactment. As to the remaining questions, Judge Westbrook simply concurs with Judge Daniels, and in conclusion says: "In the decision which we are to give we are to answer simply legal questions. No discretion to abate or lighten punishment is confided to us; nor is there any opportunity on this proceeding to review any alleged error upon the trial, or the improper exercise of discretion by the court before which the conviction took place. We certainly do not impute any error or abuse of discretion, but simply desire to say that as to the existence of any such no opinion is expressed. In our opinion, the Oyer and Terminer, in discharging the writ of habeas corpus and remanding the prisoner, committed no error, and that such order must be affirmed."

Judge Daniels in his opinion says:

From the return which the respondent made to the writ of habeas corpus, it was made to appear that the relator was in his custody as the keeper of the Penitentiary upon a final conviction in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of New-York for various misdemeanors. This appeared by the commitment itself, a copy of which was included in the return, and by the direct statement of the fact in terms in such return. The commitment was in form and substance as the statute required it should be, in order to justify the imprisonment and detention of the relator. The provision made upon this subject is that "whenever a sentence of imprisonment in a county jail shall be pronounced upon any person convicted of any offense, the Clerk of the Court shall, as soon as may be, make out and deliver to the Sheriff of the county a transcript of the entry of such conviction in the minutes of the Court, and the sentence thereupon, duly certified by such Clerk, which shall be a sufficient authority to such Sheriff to execute such sentence, and he shall execute the same accordingly." 3d R. S., 5th Ed., 1,032, sec. 13. The conviction and sentence of the relator were entered and certified as this section required they should be. That very clearly appeared from the copies certified by the Clerk of the court, returned to a writ of habeas corpus, and produced by the Warden of the Penitentiary on the hearing. The sentence, as well as the commitment in the relator, was for imprisonment in the Penitentiary. But that did not render the provision of this statute inapplicable to the proceeding, for the Penitentiary mentioned was the County Jail or County Prison, which is substantially the same thing for the detention and punishment of persons convicted in the County of New-York of offenses not punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison and not specially rendered punishable elsewhere. This is rendered very clear by the provision made upon the subject by chapter 176 of the laws of 1814. The preamble to that act recited that it was represented by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of New-York that they were erecting and had nearly completed the building designed to be used as a jail for the confinement of such offenders as were to be kept at labor during their imprisonment, and requested that it should be established as one of the jails of the City, and that the provisions afterward made should be enacted relative to the commitments of offenders to such prison. It was then provided that the building referred to should become one of the jails of the City by the name of the Penitentiary of New-York, and that it should henceforth continue the jail of said City, for the confinement and safe-keeping of all persons convicted of any crime or misdemeanor, and sentenced to confinement therein by any Court of Oyer and Terminer in such City, that the keeper of such Penitentiary should keep all persons committed to it in the same manner and under the same penalties as the Sheriff of other counties in the State ought to keep in the jails of the respective counties the criminals committed to them. Laws of 1814, 208-9, secs. 1, 3. These provisions still remain in force, without any substantial change in their effect, and they created the Penitentiary a prison for the punishment and confinement of a class of offenders convicted of offenses not punishable by imprisonment in a State Prison. For that purpose it was created a jail of the City of New-York, to which offenders convicted of misdemeanors not only could be but should be sent, as they otherwise would have been simply to the jail of the County. The keeper was required to receive and keep that class of offenders in the same manner as Sheriffs of other counties receive and kept the same description of persons. And that since the revised statute went into effect has been, by means and under the authority of the commitment, provided for by the section already quoted; other acts more recently enacted have, for certain purposes, referred to the prison still under the special charge of the Sheriff of the County of New-York as the County Jail. But they in no way modified the provisions contained in the act of 1814, by which the Penitentiary was created, and designated as a jail for the punishment of persons convicted of crimes. By that act it still continues to be the proper prison for persons convicted of misdemeanors in Courts of Oyer and Terminer held in the City of New-York, as well as in the other courts mentioned in the law. And while it was denominated a City jail, the objects to which it was devoted render it in reality the City and County Prison for the purposes designated in the act. The relator was formally committed to that prison by the commitment which was issued, and from the entry made in the minutes of the court it appears that he was actually sentenced upon his conviction to such imprisonment. In these respects the case presented was strictly conformed to what the act of 1814 required it should be to render the imprisonment lawful and proper. If the statement contained in the judgment record is to be considered, no change will be produced by it which can result in any advantage to the relator. By that it appears that it was adjudged that he should be imprisoned in the County Jail during the periods mentioned and declared. The signification of the terms used as descriptive of the prison must be determined by the circumstances under which they were used. The relator had been convicted of certain misdemeanors properly punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and for that purpose it had been lawfully designated as the jail to which such convicts could be sent by Courts of Oyer and Terminer held in the County of New-York. It not for these reasons have been understood as well as designed that by adjudging that the relator should be imprisoned in the County Jail, the jail was referred to in which that imprisonment could be properly made, and that was the Penitentiary. This conclusion is very clearly indicated by the further circumstance that while the matter was still engaging the attention of the court, and in process of consummation, the entry was made in its minutes, and the commitment issued expressly designating the Penitentiary as the prison in which it was intended the relator was to be confined. At most, the record contained but a misdescription, which the entry in the minutes, and the form of the commitment, fully corrected. The law provided for his detention and punishment in the Penitentiary, and that was in the end properly secured. That it may not have been done throughout in the most approved and artistic manner presents no good reason for his discharge by means of the writ of habeas corpus. The object of the law in this respect was obtained without any substantial prejudice to the relator's rights, and while that appears to be the case, he has no proper ground of complaint arising out of the circumstance that in the record of his conviction and sentence he was called the County Jail instead of the Penitentiary. For the offenses he had committed he could properly be imprisoned no where else. And that must have been the place the court designed he should go to, when the County Jail was mentioned, for the process immediately following the sentence expressly consigned him there, and the law required that he should be sent there. It is claimed in the relator's behalf that the Court of Oyer and Terminer in the County of New-York had no power to try him for the offenses of which he was convicted, and his confinement in the Penitentiary was for that reason unlawful. This position is supposed to be maintained by certain provisions contained in chapter 337 of the laws of 1855. Those relied upon as being attended with that result are found in the fifth section of the act. That provides that "the court of Special Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New-York shall have power to hear, determine and punish according to law all complaints for misdemeanors, and shall possess exclusive jurisdiction thereof, unless the said court of Special Sessions shall order any such complaint to be sent to the court of General Sessions of the Peace, and the accused, when arraigned and brought before the committing Magistrate, shall elect to have the case heard and determined by the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New-York. But this does not sustain the position taken by the relator. For it is not of all misdemeanors that exclusive jurisdiction was given to the Court of Special Sessions, but only of complaints for misdemeanors. It was simply over offenses of this description for which complaints should be made that this exclusive jurisdiction was extended, and that included only cases commenced by complaint, a course of criminal proceeding previously well known to the laws of the State. Before this statute was enacted the laws had provided for making complaints in criminal cases. It was simply a formal application, on order, for a warrant against a person supposed to have committed some crime. It was known to the common as well as the statutory law of the State. (3d R. S., 5th ed., 993, secs. 1 and 2, Barbour's Crim. Law, 2d ed., 512.) And when used to designate a criminal proceeding, the term complaint had a definite legal signification. It formed the initiatory step in the institution of a criminal prosecution before a Magistrate. And that is to be presumed to have been the legislative understanding of it, as it was used in the enactment of the law of 1855. Nothing can be found in the act itself that is inconsistent with that conclusion. And when that is the case, legal terms made use of in the enactment of laws are presumed to have been employed in their strict legal sense.

Judge Daniels comes to the conclusion that the act of 1855 refers only to complaints made as the foundation of an application for a warrant in the mode prescribed by the Revised Statutes, and that it is only of complaints of that nature that the Special Sessions has exclusive jurisdiction. This does not impair the power of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Judge Daniels then follows the reasoning of Judge Westbrook as to the want of power of the court on habeas corpus to inquire into the legality of the sentence or the extent of it. He says, in conclusion, the case of the relator is in the same condition under the counts of the indictment on which it was claimed that he could not be imprisoned. The facts were all before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and upon them it decided his imprisonment to be lawful. It was the judgment of a competent court upon the subject. And that was conclusive under the express provisions of the statute upon the hearing of the writ of habeas corpus.

The writ was properly dismissed, and the order made should be affirmed.

THE CIVIL SUIT.

In the appeal in the civil suit brought against Tweed, as well as that against Miller, the "Ring" carpenter, to recover moneys unlawfully obtained from the City Treasury, which was argued a few days since in Supreme Court, General Term, and reported in THE TIMES, a decision was promptly rendered yesterday. The appeal was from an order of a Judge at Chambers permitting the substitution of the Mayor, &c., as plaintiffs, instead of the Board of Supervisors. The appeal was taken on several grounds, including that of the unconstitutionality of the Consolidation act. The court holds the order to have been in all respects a proper one, and the defendant is not allowed to put in a new answer, the charges against him which form the ground of the suit not being changed by such order.

THE JERSEY CITY HOMICIDE.

The trial of James Hunt and Michael Gilligan, indicted for manslaughter in having caused the death of William Livingston, was resumed yesterday morning in the Hudson County Court. Michael Gilligan, one of the defendants, was placed on the stand for the defense, and testified: I was on my way home on the morning of Nov. 29, about 12:30 o'clock, when I met Hunt and Reilly; they asked me to go and have a drink, and we went into Archibald & McFeeley's oyster saloon; we were standing at the bar when some man asked us to have a drink; the proprietor said it was time to close up, and we went out; saw Livingston and Bennett standing outside talking; I knew Bennett, but not Livingston; Hunt, Reilly, and I were walking toward Newark avenue when Livingston said, "there is my cigar;" neither Reilly or I had any cigar, and I said he must mean Hunt's; we then went back, and walked toward Bennett, and I said "that ain't the man;" Hunt then said to Livingston, "did you say I took your cigar?" Livingston answered yes, and put up his hand; at the same time Hunt's cigar fell out of his mouth; Hunt struck Livingston, and Dowling seized him and said something to him like "don't touch that man;" Livingston said, "If you want to know me, my name is Bill Livingston, and I work for Whyte the mason;" Hunt replied, "If you want to know me, my name is James Hunt, and I'm a butcher;" they then walked away from each other; Bennett and Livingston came back, and Livingston said he paid for all he got; he was then standing about two feet from the curbstone; Reilly struck Livingston, and he fell out in street. The remainder of the witness' testimony merely related to his movements since the occurrence.

James Hunt was next placed upon the witness-stand, and corroborated the statement of the previous witness except in two or three points. He said that when he spoke to Livingston and asked him if he accused him of taking his cigar, Livingston struck him and knocked a cigar out of his mouth; he stooped down to pick it up, and in getting up again he put out his hand and Livingston's hat fell off; he did not see Reilly strike Livingston, and did not know that he had struck until several days afterward. He gave an account of his movements after the occurrence and his flight with Reilly. When undergoing examination by District Attorney Garrettson Hunt became very much confused, and contradicted himself in several important points. His evidence closed the case for the defense, and counsel proceeded to sum up. The case will be given to the jury to-day.

A CRIMINAL CONVICTION REVERSED.

Frederick Evers was convicted in the Court of General Sessions of an assault with intent to kill one Curran. In the course of the trial Recorder Hackett, before whom the case was tried, asked the the prisoner this question: "Evers, can you explain to me this thing? While Curran, who was able to whip you, kept picking at you for amusement, why should he have put his hand in his pocket after giving you three terrific licks in the face—what was the occasion of drawing a pistol?" To this question an exception was taken, and from the judgment in the case an appeal. The General Term, Judge Brady delivering the opinion, holds that the question was objectionable. It called upon the prisoner to furnish a reason or state a motive for an act which he regarded as indicative of a design to kill him or do him some bodily harm, and which was, in fact, the pivot point of the defense. The judgment is reversed and a new trial ordered.

TEMPLETON'S CASE.

AN AFFIDAVIT WHICH SPOILS A ROMANCE—STATEMENT OF COL. TEMPLETON, THE GRANDFATHER.

On the application made on behalf of Duncan D. Templeton, a few days since, pending a new trial, the particulars of which have already appeared in THE TIMES, Judge Barrett rendered a decision yesterday, denying the motion. The Judge denies it, he says, on the ground that a new trial was granted on a very doubtful question of law, and that, in any event, a decision must be rendered within a few days.

When the civil proceeding was up before the court, a few days since, in which Mrs. Templeton sought to obtain possession of the only child of the parties, now under the care of Col. Templeton, the grandfather, Mr. John D. Townsend, counsel for the Colonel, stated, in reply to a question by the Judge, that he would file a return to the writ in court yesterday. Such return was so filed, and consists of an affidavit of Col. Templeton, in which he says that, he is the grandfather of the said William C. Templeton, who is an infant, aged two years and about four months, and a son of Duncan D. Templeton and Ida Maude Templeton; that Duncan D. Templeton is the only son of the respondent, and William C. Templeton his only grandson; that when the child was a few months old, his parents, being in reduced circumstances, came to live with respondent at Nyack, and while there the mother manifested, both by words and acts, an entire dislike for his said child, and so neglected it as to render it necessary for the said Duncan, her husband, and the respondent's wife, and his daughter, Mrs. Martin, to perform the duties required for the health, comfort, &c., of the said child; that while the petitioner there resided, she exhibited toward her husband and her son, both in language and acts, all the characteristics of a low-bred, vulgar, bad woman, and one totally unfit in any way to be intrusted with the care and custody of any child, as this respondent will be abundantly able to show; that the child had been well cared for, and has been kept by written authority of his father, and that the respondent has made his will providing for him in the future, and that such provision has been made on condition that the child remain with him and he kept away from the bad influences which surround his mother; that the mother of the child has no means except what she receives from her step-father, who is a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, and that she with her mother live in New-York apart from her step-father, and boarding from house to house at very short intervals, and at the same time dressing extravagantly; that they carry on no business whatever that can be discovered, and yet, as the respondent is informed from a certificate which he procured from the Treasury Department at Washington, the said step-father of the relative holds the very humble position of watchman or messenger in said department, at a salary of less than $1,000 per annum; that from what the respondent can discover in regard to the relator, he has every reason to believe that both she and her mother are nothing but adventurers, and as the respondent is informed by his son Duncan, they induced him first to make their acquaintance under the assertion that they were the wife and daughter of Col. Babcock, who was a member of the staff of Gen. Grant.

COURT NOTES.

The Supreme Court, General Term, has granted a new trial in the case in which George, "The Count Johannes," obtained a small verdict for an alleged libel, against the proprietor and editor of THE TIMES.

The argument on the appeal taken in the case of The Mayor, &c., against Genet, for the recovery of money alleged to have been unlawfully obtained from the City and County Treasury, was argued in Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, and decision reserved.

Cornelius J. O'Brien, of No. 58 James street, was committed at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on the charge of having burglariously entered the tailoring establishment of Lazarus Wetkowske, No. 70 East Broadway, on the night of the 10th inst., and stolen thirty-seven coats, worth $240.

George W. Edwards, formerly a clerk in the laundry of Nathaniel B. Ellis, No. 11 Clinton place, was held at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, to answer a charge of having, on the 2d of last November, stolen $45 worth of clothing intrusted to him by William Petit to be washed at the laundry.

The will of Mr. Shepherd Knapp, who occupied so prominent a position in commercial and financial operations, has been filed in the Surrogate's Office. His large estate, acquired mainly by the rise in the price of land purchased by him many years ago, is in the upper part of the City, is distributed among his relations.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Anna M. Smith, of Johnson street, Williamsburg, a female sneak thief, who entered the apartments of Mrs. Margaret Hughes, No. 870 Eighth avenue, on the 5th inst., and attempted to steal clothing on a suit of men's clothing, was found guilty of petit larceny

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Rignold Mr. Frederick Thorne. Miss Berthe Girardin Matinee at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN.—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinee at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Clexton. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher. Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinee at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Matinée at 1:30.—MARY STUART—Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

LOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

SAN FRACISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. Matinee at 2.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.—GREAT TROTTING AND RUNNING RACES.

ROBINSON HALL.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Georgia Minstrels. Matinée.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée at 2.—GRAND CONCERT by Theodore Thomas' Band.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—Grand Concert by Gilmore's Band.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

There is no doubt whatever that the public owe the new changes in the Postal laws to Adams Express Company. That company employed active lobbyists at Washington, and the clause was smuggled through in silence and secrecy, for the sole purpose of increasing the business of a very wealthy corporation, at the expense of every man who has occasion to send a newspaper or book by post. It is a very discreditable transaction, and one which is not calculated to increase the popularity of the Adams Express. The pinch will be felt by all classes of the people, and not least by the poor, who have been in the habit of posting a newspaper or book to friends at a distance. It is as well, at any rate, that the victims of this trick should know precisely who are the authors of it.

The last of the three so-called "civil remedy" bills passed the Senate and was signed by the Governor yesterday. These enactments supply the most formidable weapons against delinquent public officials yet known to our jurisprudence. They are understood to have been the joint production of Gov. TILDEN and Mr. O'CONOR, and they cover all the defects in existing legal remedies which have rendered the civil and criminal prosecutions of the Ring thieves so tedious and so comparatively barren of results. The first of the series is in the form of amendments to the Code and provides, among other things, for the arrest of the defendant in a civil process, when that defendant "has without right obtained, received, converted, or disposed of any money, funds, credits, or property held or owned by this State, or held or owned officially or otherwise, for or on behalf of any public or governmental interest by any municipal or other public corporation, board, officer, custodian, agency, or agent of any city" &c. The second of the series is the old bill which Mr. TILDEN pressed upon the attention of the Legislatures of 1872 and 1873, and which provides "more effectually for the punishment of peculation and other wrongs affecting public money." It takes offenses like those of TWEED and CONNOLLY out of the rank of "misdemeanors," and makes conviction for such offenses punishable by imprisonment in a State Prison for a term not less than three years or more than ten years, or by a fine not exceeding five times the loss resulting from the fraudulent act or acts, or by both fine and imprisonment. The last of the three establishes the great principle for which Messrs. O'CONOR and TILDEN have so long and earnestly contended, viz., that the sovereign State possesses a right of civil action for the recovery of money misappropriated by local officers. The people of the State may bring such actions within ten years after the alleged offenses, and the time during which the defendant is absent from the State is not to be deemed a part of the time so limited.

What effect this last bill may have upon the civil suits now pending against TWEED, CONNOLLY, INGERSOLL, and others remains to be seen. The bill seems to be designed to enable the Attorney-General, on his own motion or at the request of the Governor, to take the conduct of these suits out of the hands of the Corporation Counsel and press them to a final judgment more rapidly than is likely to be possible in this City. According to our Albany correspondent there is a pretty general impression that these very sweeping enactments may shortly be applied to the correction of some of the frauds sanctioned by the Canal Ring. The Governor's sentiments in regard to the corruption which pervades the whole system of canal management are pretty well known, and he could not take a step more likely to do honor to his administration than to enter on a vigorously aggressive campaign against those who have swindled the State through the agency of canal contracts.

Both Houses of the Legislature are certainly entitled to public gratitude for the promptness and unanimity with which they have passed the bills providing new remedies against peculation. The aptitude which Democratic legislators are displaying for the origination and passage of small "jobs" bids fair, however, to obliterate all that is creditable in the legislation of the session. For example, the Assembly passed yesterday a bill for legalizing certain advertising claims of a German paper which was the highly-favored organ of the Tammany Ring. Whatever be the merits of these claims, it is an outrage on the people of this City, to lend them legislative sanction in default of their approval by either official audit or judicial decision. The bill is likely to prove the first of a series of legislative revivals of the whole mass of unsettled Ring advertising claims, amounting to rather more than a million of dollars. Another bill was introduced yesterday for the purpose of legalizing certain claims for fitting up the temporary Courthouse for the Third Judicial District. As payment of these has been refused on the ground of their exorbitant character, the Legislature is simply abusing its powers in taking up such a matter at all. We cannot certainly have "home rule" unless the City authorities are allowed to audit their own bills.

While the Legislature is thus engaged in the business of fastening fraudulent claims upon the City, it is gratifying to find that Judges DAVIS, BRADY, and DANIELS, sitting in General Term of the Supreme Court, are doing good service in ridding the public of such claims. This court yesterday gave judgment in favor of the City in the case of JOHN L. BROWN, who held one of TWEED's special contracts for regulating, grading, &c., First avenue, between Ninety-second and One Hundred and Ninth streets. The work involved an expense of over half a million of dollars, which the adjoining property was not of sufficient value to bear. BROWN's suit was for about forty-three thousand dollars, and came before a Referee, who decided against the City. That judgment has been set aside by the General Term and a new trial ordered. Another decision was given, adverse to the claim of JOHN MULLALY for advertising done in 1870 and 1871 in the *Metropolitan Record*. The defense was that MULLALY, having been a member of the Ring Board of Health, was disqualified, under the Charter, from being interested in any contract which had to be paid out of the City Treasury. In deciding in favor of the validity of this defense, the General Term has indirectly settled the fate of numerous other claims which have been denied recognition by the Controller.

A still more impudent attempt to rob the City under cover of legislative enactment is to be found in the bill introduced by Senator MOORE for the purpose of enabling the Board of Aldermen to "compound" with the old Police Justices for the claims which they profess to hold against the City for unpaid salaries. The merits of this case are briefly these: The tax levy of 1869 contained an absolute prohibition against increase by local boards of any official salaries above the limit fixed by the Legislature. In the case of the Police Justices that limit was five thousand dollars a year. Some six months after the above prohibition became law, the Common Council passed a resolution fixing the salaries of the Police Justices at the same rate as the salary of the City Judge, which was ten thousand dollars a year. Controller CONNOLLY paid the Justices at the rate thus illegally established, but when Mr. GREEN took possession of the Finance Department, he returned to the old rate of five thousand dollars, and up to the close of the term of the old Justices refused to pay them a dollar more. Justice BIXBY, we believe, carried his case, as a test suit, into court, but has been beaten at every stage, and the decision of the Court of Appeals, where the matter is now pending, will almost certainly be in favor of the City. Yet on the eve of a final judgment against these claims, it is coolly proposed to legalize a "trade" between the Aldermen and the Justices for the $100,000 in dispute. The bill is a barefaced swindle and should be promptly thrown into the committee's waste-paper basket.

The technicalities on which the case of TWEED has been recently argued, are calculated to puzzle the ordinary reader. This much, however, is obvious in regard to the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court, which we print to-day. It does not touch, because the question was not before the court, the regularity of the cumulative sentence pronounced on TWEED, nor any other of the alleged errors in connection with his trial. The only point presented to the General Term was whether the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in discharging the writ of habeas corpus and remanding the prisoner to the Penitentiary, was in error or not. The decision simply is, that this was the judgment of a competent court and of a court that had all the facts of the case before it. Under the provisions of the statute, upon the hearing of the writ of habeas corpus, the action of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was final, and the General Term, in default of any technical irregularity in such action, affirms the order of the lower court. It looks as if the ingenious device relied on by TWEED's counsel for obtaining a review of his case were doomed to failure.

Every once in a while, we hear of cases of robbery on our street-cars, the circumstances of which indicate that the conductors are either very much afraid of the thieves—or in league with them. But the Providence *Journal* tells a story which shows that the victim may be remiss in pursuing the matter. That paper says that a Providence official had his pocket picked on a New-York street car by a man who jumped from the platform with the plunder in his possession; that the conductor was a witness to the transaction, but refused to stop the car until it was two blocks away from the place where the robbery was committed. The *Journal* naturally concludes that the conductor was in league with the "swell mob" who held possession of the platform. But it seems too bad that we should only hear of this case from the gentleman after he abandoned it, reserving his grievance for home comment. The obvious duty of the victim in such a transaction was to report the number of the car, secure the identification of the conductor, and demand from the railroad authorities the investigation which they ought to be willing to undertake. Failing that, he could have applied to the Police.

THE GOLD GAMBLERS.

There are many indications that a favorable reaction in the condition of trade is approaching. Probably if it were not for the desperate tactics of the gold gamblers, the reaction would be more rapid and general and would begin with much less delay. It is, of course, excellent sport for these gentlemen to produce violent fluctuations in the prices of gold and stocks. Their trade is to lay bets on the occurrence and effect of these fluctuations, and, having betted one way or another, they bend all their energies to make prices turn so that they can win. Their business is not what most people would call a legitimate one; but it is inevitable in the present condition of our currency. Gold is at present an article of speculation. There is no wide and steady demand for it too great for the gamblers to affect, as there would be if specie were used for money. It is, nevertheless, an essential to all branches of trade dependent on imports and exports, on values in foreign countries, or on Customs duties. There is just enough demand for it to make it profitable for gamblers to play their tricks with it, and not enough to take it beyond their control. The consequence is that men whose principles are those of the faro-table, and who have neither interests nor standards of honor in common with the mass of the business community, are able to derange values, upset the most careful calculations, and inflict an enormous tax on all legitimate business. For there is no tax so burdensome, none so exhausting to legitimate trade, as great uncertainty in the course of events on which calculations depend. It would be far more easy for business men to get on with a high premium on gold than with one which is low one week and high the next. Fluctuations in so important an element not only cause unexpected losses, but they produce a species of paralysis, the effects of which often last long after the immediate cause is removed.

If the hearty detestation of all men engaged in honorable business could check the desperate operations of the gold gamblers, they would soon be checked. Unfortunately, this cause has little influence. The men who are engaged in the present combination to control the price of gold are men to whom the opinion of respectable men in legitimate business counts for very little. They do not associate very much with this class of men; they do not live for the same objects; they do not feel the same restraints of honor and mutual consideration. They are isolated by their occupation, much as other gamblers are, and grow callous in the excitement of their feverish calling to everything but the hope of profit and the insane passion for their peculiar play. A modern essayist, now the writer of the "city" article of the London *Times*, who has spent many years in close study of the men on the Stock Exchange, draws a very striking portrait of the class to which those speculators belong who are now "fixing" the gold market. Referring to the typical member of this class, (we might give him the names of some well-known New-York operators if it were worth while,) Mr. CRUMP says: "He is generally a man of rather singular habits of thought, who thinks it quite legitimate to start a juggernaut and drive it over the crowd, if he can do it profitably. Perfectly legitimate processes of working a market with him would be considered little better than cheating by the ordinary run of men. He employs systematically all sorts of devices for getting the better of others who are ignorant and less sharp in foreseeing events than he. He partakes a good deal of the nature of the bandit, who prepares the way for forcing concession to his demands by firing a volley into the carriage of a traveler to whom he is going to give the choice of his money or his life. * * * Such a man must have a concrete hardness of indifference through which nothing can penetrate to his heart. It is necessary to the success of his operations that he possesses no more regard for the feelings or pockets of other people than a hungry tiger would for him if he were airing himself unconcernedly in a Bengal jungle."

Large classes of business men will recognize types of this picture among their acquaintance. It is idle to talk of public contempt or indignation in connection with these men. They care no more for it than the Florida alligator cares for the harmless pistol balls that patter from his hide into the water as the tourists pass by in the steamer. There is only one way in which these desperadoes of the market can be stripped of their power to do injury, and that is by a return to specie payments. When gold becomes again the basis of the currency of the country, a Wall street ring can no longer work the mischief with it they now do. They might then stimulate changes which occur from natural causes; and doubtless they would do so; but any influences they could then bring to bear would be necessarily only accessory. Business men would be able to form their calculations with as much accuracy and certainty as they can hope for in other countries. The balance of probabilities would then be reasonably calculable. This is one of the considerations which are uniting the business men in every part of the country to use all their efforts toward a speedy resumption of payments in specie. They know that there can be no permanent and secure prosperity for them until this is attained.

A MISTAKE OF THE SWALLOW-TAILS.

There is good reason to fear that Mayor WICKHAM has made a grievous error. He is the acknowledged chief of the "Swallow-tails," as opposed to the "Short-haired," under the lead of Boss KELLY. It was due to his position that he should "keep himself to himself," and not poach upon the enemy's domain, after the manner of Mr. Pickwick when he went out shooting with Mr. Wardle and party on the 1st of September. He has captured one of the most valuable, if not the most estimable, of the supporters of his enemy.

The procedure of the Mayor in this matter was simple but effective. Casting his eyes about for a "Short-haired" who could do him good service, they happened to light upon Mr. JACOB SEEBACHER, formerly beloved of BRENNAN, and of rather unsavory reputation. It was, to be sure, apparent to the Mayor from the first that Mr. SEEBACHER was undoubtedly a "Short-haired," and was, moreover, fully informed of those "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" which distinguished the servants of the Tammany Ring in the days when robbing the public Treasury was thought to be a feat entitled to a medal of merit. But for that very reason he would be more useful to the Mayor, and Mr. WICKHAM proceeded without loss of time to attach such an indispensable person to his interest. Mr. SEEBACHER having been ejected from the Sheriff's office, was without employment, and it was necessary that he should be quartered in some way upon the public. Mayor WICKHAM, we are sorry to say, discovered a way, and in the vain hope of weakening his opponents, actually tried to put a "Short-haired" into full fellowship with the "Swallow-tails." We very much fear that in so doing he has made a sad mistake.

The first difficulty of the Mayor was to find a place into which SEEBACHER could be put. Everybody remembers the trouble of Mr. LINCOLN when he had more pegs than holes to put them in. The Mayor was in a similar dilemma in reference to SEEBACHER, but he was equal to the occasion. He bored a hole specially for his friend. Looking about him with the keen vision of one who is determined to see what he wishes, the Mayor discovered that the City Marshals were in the habit of sending the goods seized on execution to such auction shops as the lawyers in the case might designate. This was a custom sanctioned by long usage, and which had never been known to cause any injustice. But that was no reason why it should not be made to give way to a political exigency, and therefore the Mayor set up Mr. SEEBACHER in business as City Auctioneer. Such an office was entirely illegal, and the action of the Mayor was wholly unauthorized by law, but what of that? The Mayor was bound to provide for one of the "Short-haired," and if he could not do it lawfully, it was not his fault, but that of the selfish and inconsiderate lawmakers.

Being compelled by the necessity of the case to resort to extreme measures, the Mayor sent a circular to all the City Marshals. This singular document declares that complaints having been made in reference to Marshals' sales "the Mayor has been advised that the matter will be rectified by having all sales made by one auctioneer." Who gave this advice, or how a "matter" can in any way be "rectified," does not appear, but this circular goes on to inform the Marshals to this effect: "You are therefore requested to send all property taken by you under legal process for sale, or to be placed on storage, to JACOB SEEBACHER, No. 164 Chatham street, and also to have all your sales, where property is not removed from the premises when levied on, conducted by said JACOB SEEBACHER, auctioneer." The request of the Mayor to the City Marshals being equivalent to a command, this circular invests Mr. SEEBACHER with a peculiar, but very profitable, monopoly.

The individual support of Mr. SEEBACHER may probably be gained by the illegal place which he has obtained, but will not the Mayor, in giving it to him, disgust so many of the Swallow-tails that he will lose more than he will gain by the operation? There is no natural affinity between the "Short-haired" and "Swallow-tails." To intrude SEEBACHER among the latter is about as sensible as to throw a coal of fire into a powder magazine. The Mayor cannot expect the "Swallow-tails" to take kindly to their new associate. He has given Boss KELLY and his "Short-haired" cause for saying that in order to detach from them a not very important one of their number, the Mayor of New-York has transgressed the law, and increased the burdens of the tax-payers. We very much fear that Mr. WICKHAM has made even a greater mistake in this matter than when he attempted to convince the public that our present firemen are the kind of fellows with whom he was familiar in the old "volunteer" days. That is to say, "ruffians."

BONNETS.

Among the announcements in regard to the coming fashions, we see the statement that the size of bonnets is to be decidedly increased. It is not without some dismay that we think of this prospective change. When we reflect upon what the magnitude of bonnets once was, and remember the tendency of former fashions to come round again, we are unable to repress a shudder at what may once more be the dimensions of this article of apparel. Our apprehensions do not relate to the immediate future. The catastrophe we dread is probably not less than two or three years distant. But its approach is none the less to be feared because it is gradual and insidious.

One of the fashions for which it is impossible to account on any of the essential principles of beauty or good taste is a style of ladies' out-door head-dress, which people who are about fifty years of age can recollect as prevailing in their childhood. Of the shape of this appalling receptacle for the human cranium, no words can convey any idea. We know of nothing with which its outline can be compared. But still more remarkable than its form was its stupendous size. How anybody ever contrived to walk against a high wind in it seems now an utter mystery. The immense funnel-shaped concavity it presented would, we might suppose, have compelled the wearer either to put it on wrong side foremost or take it off entirely, in order to make progress in face of even a very moderate breeze.

From the gigantic proportions of this wonderful covering for the head, there was a pretty steady and regular decline until a few years ago, when it seemed likely that the fashionable bonnet would shortly become nothing more than a ribbon an inch and a half wide. But the tide turned, and bonnets began to grow in size. Up to the present time the increase has not been sufficient to give occasion for serious apprehension; but the indications now appear to be that there will before long be a return, if not to the extreme magnitude we have mentioned, at least to a style which would render it very possible for a man to ride in the cars from here to Albany on the next seat behind his own mother or sister without recognizing her.

It is rather remarkable that among all the variations in female out-door head-dress, the stove-pipe hat has never (except for riding costume) been introduced. A nicely-brushed article of that kind, with, for instance, a broad blue band, an extensive artificial sunflower on one side, and a large red and white feather on the other, would present an exceedingly neat and tasteful appearance. And, then, it would be something really new. We assuredly ought, in these days of progress, to be able to invent fashions for ourselves, and not always fall back upon a servile imitation and repetition of those which have been long ago superannuated. At any rate, there is no good reason why so exquisitely graceful an adornment as a stove-pipe hat should be monopolized by the rougher sex. There is no other form of hat that we can think of which has not at one time or another been among the fashionable head-coverings for the gentle half of humanity; and it is nothing less than rank oppression that they should be deprived of one which is acknowledged by general consent to be the most elegant and beautiful of all.

Among the fashions which it is to be hoped will not come back is one that was in vogue two or three years ago, of young ladies wearing their hats tilted forward so that the front rested nearly on the eyebrows. In fact, the idea which many people appear to have, that a forehead less than an inch high is necessary to the perfection of female comeliness, is one from which we emphatically dissent. A face from which the appearance of intellect is absent is not the highest style of female beauty, and anything that makes a lady's forehead look as if it were only a third or a quarter the height it really is, detracts very materially from the brightness and intelligence of her face. There is, we are aware, a certain class of men who would like to have women look as if they had no sense, and, indeed, who would prefer that they should actually possess as little as possible; but we do not think their ideas in regard to such matters ought to be the standard.

In one respect the fashions, not only of bonnets, but of female dress generally, have greatly improved within the past twenty years. We refer to the facility with which ladies can go out of doors in all kinds of weather. Bonnets are not, as a general rule, nearly so liable to be ruined by a slight shower as they used to be. This is a most important improvement. The way in which ladies, and especially young ladies, were formerly kept in the house for fear of the rain spoiling their bonnets and clothes, was not only a great inconvenience, but often a decided injury to health. In this respect, at least, it does not seem probable that the styles of out-door dress will revert to those of former days. People travel too much now to allow their movements to be so subservient to the weather as the fashions often used to require.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN VILLAGES.

A correspondent from New-Jersey inquired recently, as to the duty of villages and small towns in regard to the execution of the law for universal education. This writer stated that in his own village and in many others, there are no "night-schools," or "industrial schools" for the truant and semi-vagrant class of children, and that if such children were arrested the authorities would not know what to do with them.

We need not inform the residents of villages and small towns, both in New-Jersey and New-York State, that compulsory education is a more important question for them than it is even for this City. There is little Police authority in our small communities, and if a number of poor children grow up, neglected and uneducated, they at once begin to prey upon property, degrade morals, and threaten even the security of life. A striking instance was given of this result of public neglect in the condition of a number of villages and towns on the Lower Hudson during the early part of this Winter. The children of the poor and working classes had been suffered in these localities to grow up without education or moral training, except such as the public school imparted to those who chose to attend. The boys were utterly without education or moral discipline. They only worked occasionally, never at steady occupation. Their livelihood was picked up by such employments as tending cows, watching goats, thieving, and chance errands. When they became older, the bolder among them joined the ranks of thieves and burglars. At last, with other more accomplished associates, they began a thieving campaign through the whole country-side. There was scarcly a comfortable villa or country house, from Tarrytown to Hastings, which was not either visited or threatened by these young ruffians. The houses whose families were resident in the City in the Winter, were of course those preferred. Others, however, were not spared. Even country stores were opened. No one seemed able either to detect or arrest these nimble thieves. There is no Police worth speaking of in this happy and idyllic rural district. The consequence was that the young vagabonds had free sweep. Property-holders began to feel insecure of everything. Gentlemen, wearied out by the day's business, spent the nights in patrolling their premises with guns and pistols. At length, local patrols of the citizens of these villages were organized, with much trouble and expense. But the close of these marauding expeditions seemed to be brought about by a horrible murder committed by one gang, on an innocent watchman of a gentleman's property in Tarrytown, though the guilty person was never discovered.

There can be little doubt that these petty thieves and young burglars were simply village street boys, grown up without education or moral discipline. Many a saving Supervisor and village Trustee of these towns no doubt bitterly regretted last Winter that he had not permitted a little of the expense to be paid out for prevention which he was now forced to pay for safeguard or for punishment.

Under the New-York law—and we presume under the New-Jersey also—the School Trustees can call upon the Supervisors for an appropriation for a small outlay on a "night school." This for the six months need not cost over $250. Then all children not attending day school should be warned to at once enter this school under penalty of arrest. The place of detention must be arranged by the School Trustees. No doubt the Juvenile Asylum or the Randall's Island of this City would receive those arrested at a moderate cost, if the village authorities did not desire to found an institution for detention of truants. After a few warnings, only a small number would be obliged to be arrested. Compulsory attendance at school would become a habit.

But village residents should go further. Even if doing business in the City, their duty and their interest are clearly to see to it that the poor in their localities are educated. There ought to be in such towns as Yonkers, Tarrytown, and others, small "industrial schools," carried on in part by volunteer labor, like these schools in this City, designed for the vagrant, poor, and ragged children. Great aid could thus be given to destitute families, while at the same time their children could be trained in industrious habits, and brought under moral discipline. The increase of such young girls as the "MARGARET" of unfortunate fame could thus be checked. It is the experience of the City industrial schools that no children leave them to become vagrants or thieves. They are moral preventives. Each village will thus be the guardian of its own welfare, and spread the benefits of education among all classes. Influences like those of the visitors of the "Charities Aid," which are reforming the poor-houses, would stop the increase of pauperism and crime among children. We should then have a system of education which would reach to the bottom of society

A DANGER BEFORE US.

The falls of snow throughout the country have been heavy and frequent, and the subsequent thaws have so congealed them that the country presents, even in our immediate neighborhood, the appearance of a *mer de glace* in some Alpine region. When the thaw that is to usher in the Spring does finally come, there will be a pretty general list of casualties and disasters from freshets, ice gorges, and other troubles of the kind. But it is to be feared that these disasters will simply be a drop in the bucket to what may be expected along the line of the lower Mississippi later in the year. For, as has been noticed already, all the heavy snow-storms of this Winter have come from the West, and if the deposits have been heavy here, what must have been the case there? What must be the depth of the snow fields in the great watersheds of the Mississippi and the Missouri Rivers? Can we doubt that they have been prodigious also, and that when the warm sun of the later Spring loosens their ice chains, there will be such floods as the present generation knows only by tradition?

In other countries where there are great rivers, their annual inundations are looked forward to with joy, because they fertilize the soil by their deposits, and bring fruitful harvests. It is our misfortune in America that the lower part of our great river, the Mississippi, was colonized by a people whose minds were already prejudiced in favor of a certain method of cultivating this region, and who, in their own country, had already adopted the system of levees. We will not now challenge the accuracy of judgment which built up the levees of the Loire and the Garonne in France. It is sufficient to state that the levee system of the Mississippi, built and maintained at enormous cost, is never worth a rush, save when its freshets are of the mildest possible character. Last year there was considerable suffering by reason of breaks in the levees, called technically *crevasses*. In some parts of the lands bordering on the river, the cotton crop was lost, and in other parts the most valuable estates of cane planters were actually washed away. The odds are enormously in favor of tenfold suffering from the same cause this year.

Of course, it must be acknowledged that the stream of the Mississippi is rather difficult to bridle. Yet greater difficulties have disappeared before human ingenuity and human perseverance. Above all men, too, the American is most prompt in matching himself against the forces of nature, and in snatching prosperity from the very jaws of difficulty. It is no vain assertion that if the levee system had been made the subject of careful consideration by Northern engineers, it would have either been satisfactorily elucidated or altogether abandoned. But the Southern engineers, growing up with the conviction that the present way is the only way, seem quite incapable of facing the situation justly, and reasoning upon the facts until they arrived at a logical conclusion. To the unprofessional man, the present system of levees seems a delusion. Its main, its only idea is to build artificial banks along the stream above what is presumed to be high-water mark. But this is only a relative term with such a river as the Mississippi. One year the inundation is comparatively mild. The fall of snow on the Sierras is small, and the tributaries, are, therefore, less gorged. But the next year the fall of snow is very great, and every tributary rushes, swollen and foaming, down to the parent river, increasing the flood so fearfully that the high water mark has to go up some ten, or even twenty feet. And even if this were calculated fairly, in an abnormal year like the present, the highest high-water mark will be overtopped by the tremendous rushing waters. Besides this, the velocity of the stream is so great that the river rushes down to the Gulf in a succession of tangents, first on one side, then on the other, cutting away the banks from one side, and heaping the stolen earth on the other—making bends, as it is technically termed. Obviously there are many points where the levees show their flanks to the current, and here they will be broken through some time or other. Where the bend is long, this may be considered an absolute certainty.

These facts would seem to point to the desirability of abandoning the levee system, and adopting the method of the people along the Nile. But here we are met by the planters, who say that the inundations often come so late that if they plant after they have subsided, their crops would be of little value. And others aver that the value of the crops exceeds the cost of the levees and the total value of property lost by the *crevasses*. They are, therefore, desirous that the levee system should continue. Be it so. But it does seem to us that the levees, instead of overlooking the river, should be placed some five miles in rear of it, or even two miles, just as engineers might determine, according to the locality. They could then neither be breached nor overtopped, as the river would have room to spread itself. The two systems could then be tried together. The men that owned the inundated land would be able to pit their crops against those of their neighbors on the other side of the levee. We should prophesy that in the future the lands outside the levees would be found the most valuable. It is a simple remedy. But, simple as it is, it is sufficient.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY'S MATINEES.

Although about a dozen matinée performances may be attended to-day, the fact that at all the theatres the programme is the same which has been interpreted for some weeks, makes it unnecessary to say much on the subject in this place. The representation at Wallack's merits, however, particular mention, for "The Shaughraun" ending its run in two weeks hence, this afternoon's recital will be the last *après midi* rehearsal but two the play is to have. At the Park Theatre the matinée of "Giroflo-Girofla" is to be the last but one of that tuneful opera. At the Union Square, "The Two Orphans" will be given afternoon and evening, and at the Fifth Avenue, "The Big Bonanza" will to-day attract two large audiences instead of one. Mme. Ristori appears at the Lyceum this afternoon in "Mary Stuart;" and "Henry V." may be witnessed twice at Booth's Theatre. The Colosseum, we have only to note further, can be visited at all hours, and there will be matinées entertainments at the San Francisco Minstrels' Hall, at Robinson Hall—now tenanted by Callender's Georgia Minstrels—and at the Olympic Theatre.

TO-DAY'S THOMAS MATINEE.

We trust no lover of music will overlook the fact that Mr. Thomas is to give a supplementary matinée concert at Steinway Hall to-day. The programme is of the most acceptable order; its *pièce de résistance* is Raff's "Im Walde," a thoroughly appreciable and scholarly work, and the principal soloist is Mme. Schiller, for whose talent as a pianist we have heretofore had occasion to express a lively admiration. Such attractions as those of the present entertainment ought to crowd the house.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SENATE BILL NO. 98.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have well said that our Legislature needs watching. An act is now before it known as Senate Bill No. 98, introduced by Senator Tobey. This bill is of a very questionable and suspicious character. While it is pretended to be for the benefit of life insurance companies and fire and marine insurance companies, it is well understood that it is in the interests of life insurance companies only, the other corporations being added as a mere blind, and to give the act the appearance of being general in its character. It is doubtless known to most of your readers, that the life insurance companies enjoy great privileges under the laws of this State, and that their personal property (except $100,000) is exempt from taxation. In return for these immunities it would seem as if the good people of this State ought to, at least, have the benefit of the investment of their capital within its limits, and particularly that part of it which can be invested upon bond and mortgage, and the demand for which is always in excess of the supply, owing to the unwise and burdensome tax upon mortgages. This act provides that the companies named, if transacting any part of the business in adjacent State or States bordering upon Lake Erie, Michigan, or Superior, may invest a part of their funds in "the same class of securities in those States that such corporations are by law allowed to invest in in this State." This would allow of the investment in city, county, village or town bonds of all those Western or North-western States bordering on the great lakes.

The rate of interest promised for that class of investments, as well as the interest on bonds and mortgages in those States, ranges from nine to twelve per cent.

If this bill were passed therefore, another door would be widely opened for the outflow of capital from this State to those North-western States by which we have already been so largely depleted, mainly through the agency of those twin relics of barbarism now upon our statute books—the Usury laws and the tax upon mortgages. It is true there is a clause which seems to restrain these corporations from loaning upon bonds and mortgages in the North-western States, but there can be little doubt that even that restriction will be eliminated from the proposed act before it is passed, or such an amendment will soon be added should the bill ever become a law.

J. W. P.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 11, 1875.

AN APPEAL FOR BOOKS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You obligingly published a line lately on the subject I am to write of, but as it appeared in the report of the weekly meeting of the board, it naturally escaped many kind eyes for whom it was intended.

There is a great want among the inmates of the Riverside (Small-pox) Hospital of books, pictures, games, and toys, and if this want could be known and appreciated by the public it would no doubt soon cease. Although supported by the City the hospital is not a charitable one. Its unfortunate inmates do not seek it of their own accord. They are compelled to go there chiefly for reasons which concern others rather than themselves, so that the public is directly interested by motives of safety to itself, to say nothing of humanity, in making the patients as comfortable as possible. Such substantials as careful medical attention, good bed and board, and the best of nursing are satisfactorily provided, but mothers who accompany their sick children, patients suffering from the milder forms of variola, and from varioloid, and convalescents obliged to stay in hospital until they cease to be dangerous to the community, find the hours very wearisome. We need very much the novels, light reading of any kind, picture books, games and toys which thousands of families have shelved away as useless. Particularly we desire pictures of any kind, engraving, chromos, photographs, and paintings, or even maps, to hang up on the walls of the wards and private rooms, and there is room for a great many of these.

If those having anything to spare will address a note to this office they will meet with prompt and most thankful attention.

WALTER DE F. DAY, M. D.,
Sanitary Superintendent.

SANITARY BUREAU, HEALTH DEPARTMENT, No. 301 MOTT STREET, NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 11, 1875.

ALBANY.

THE "PUBLIC CIVIL REMEDY" BILLS IN FORCE AS LAWS.

PASSAGE AND APPROVAL OF THE LAST OF THE SERIES—INSURANCE AND CANAL AFFAIRS—DOUBLING THE SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS—MORE LEGISLATION ON ACCOUNT OF NEW-YORK CITY CLAIMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 12, 1875.

The most important series of laws which this Legislature will bring forth was completed to-day by the passage in the Senate of the third of the acts introduced by Mr. Hammond in the House, generally known as the "Anti-Ring" or "Public Civil Remedy" bills. These bills have all been framed under the immediate advice and supervision of Charles O'Conor and Gov. Tilden, and have been held up to public attention as laws framed with the peculiar requirements of enabling prosecutions to be carried on against the property of public defaulters, whether at home or in other States or foreign countries, and pointed directly toward the cases of Tweed, Genet, Field, Connolly, and others. But this is only a tithe of the scope of these laws, which are intended to cover cases of official default and peculation wherever they now exist or may hereafter be developed. Indeed, there exists a grave doubt in the minds of many people who are well entitled to attention on the subject, as to whether these laws were or are intended so much for the punishment of the scattered segments of the broken Tammany Ring as for the particular correction and retributive punishment of rings and officials who are to-day in existence and exercising power. It is a rather curious feature of the legislative action under which these laws came into existence, that they were passed through both houses under a pall of solemn silence, which may be accepted perhaps as an augury of their portent to those to whom they may be hereafter applied. Not a single speech was made in either house on any one of these bills, nothing more than a few explanatory remarks by the gentleman who had them in charge, and in each instance, as soon as the bills severally were passed by both houses, the Governor affixed his signature to them on the same day, and they became operative laws, this third and last one of the series having been signed shortly before 2 o'clock to-day.

CANAL FRAUDS.

Within a week there will be quite a lively struggle witnessed in the House on the subject of frauds and mismanagement in the Canal Department, and some facts and figures will be then publicly adduced which will be difficult for the Canal Ring and its friends and fuglemen to controvert. In this connection, it is hinted that possibly the first experiments made with these "Remedy" bills will be directed against parties who have been or are involved in extracting work from the State Treasury on account of these contracts. The Governor is personally engaged in investigating these affairs, and will make them a matter of no little general interest and of grave concern to a few before many days have elapsed.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The insurance question is beginning to loom up here in an attitude that promises to make interesting work before the session closes. There is now a very large number of bills in the hands of the Committee on Insurance, some of which propose very radical changes in regard to the government of the companies and the status of the policy-holders. One of these laws renders all life-policies non-forfeitable for a period of thirty days after failure to renew the premium payment. Another compels the company, where the insured is unable or unwilling to continue the payment of his premiums, after he has made three annual payments, to give him a full paid-up policy for an amount equal to that which the surrender value of his policy would purchase. Among the bills now on final passage is one enabling life insurance companies to retain their present real estate and edifices and to erect new buildings for their own use. A member of the Insurance Committee is at present engaged in drafting a bill which is designed to apply the Massachusetts Life Insurance laws to this State. At present there is a somewhat complex state of opinion existing in the committee as to the general policy to be pursued in regard to the various bills now before them, but they will next week report to the House a large number of these various bills, as one of the best means of getting the views and thoughtful action of the House upon them.

BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The legislative week which closed to-day was the busiest and most important as to results in the session thus far, and it was fittingly ended by a full session of three hours to-day instead of the hasty and brief session usually held on Fridays. Almost the whole week was occupied in general orders and the third readings of bills, the main exception being the ridiculous waste of time on Wednesday in the Stevens contempt case. By a reasonable estimate, that day's nonsense, in which Mr. Stevens came out triumphant after acknowledging that he was guilty of gross contempt of the House, cost the State some $4,000 or $5,000.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

A perfect avalanche of bills was introduced to-day in the Assembly, being the accumulated product of the law scribblers and lobbyists for the whole week, as the order of business for the introduction of bills had not previously been reached since last Monday. Among the most important of those introduced to-day were the following:

By Mr. Hammond, of Ontario—To fix the salaries of various State officers. The officials who will be affected by this act and the amount of their salaries as fixed by it, should it become a law, are as follows: Controller, $6,000 per annum; Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, and State Treasurer, each $5,000; Auditor of the Canal Department and Canal Commissioners, each $4,000, and State Prison Inspectors, each $2,500. This will about double the present salary of the officers named, but, of course it is not intended to take effect until the present incumbents retire from office, or rather, until the expiration of their present terms.

By Mr. Sheil—To enable the City of Yonkers to pay its bonded debt.

By Mr. Voeburgh, of Albany—To create a Department of Public Education, and to reorganize the board known as the Regents of the University of the State of New-York.

By Mr. Barrow, of Onondaga—To incorporate the New-York State Bureau of Titles. This bill contemplates the establishment of an association whose business it shall be, for compensation, to make searches of titles to real estate, and to collect, preserve, and furnish information relative thereto to any persons requiring it.

By Mr. Lincoln, of Ontario—To amend the act of 1872, amendatory of the charter of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. This act is amendatory only of the second section of the act referred to, and provides that all persons who are hereafter elected directors of the company shall be citizens of the State of New-York.

AMENDING BROOKLYN'S CHARTER.

By Mr. Worth of Kings—To amend the charter of the City of Brooklyn. This bill provides that all heads of departments shall hereafter be elected, and that no board or commission shall comprise more than three Commissioners. Also, that at the elections at which such officers are to be elected no elector shall be entitled to vote for more than two of the three Commissioners on any one board, thus insuring a minority and majority representation. Mr. Worth says this bill, if it becomes a law, will be the means of saving to the people of Brooklyn $100,000 in salaries alone.

CIRCUMVENTING CONTROLLER GREEN.

By Mr. T. J. Campbell, of New-York—In relation to a certain claim against the City of New-York. This bill aims to secure payment to certain parties for work done in fitting up the building corner of Waverley place and Macdougal street, in the City of New-York, for the use temporarily of the Third Judicial District Court. The bill itself gives no definite idea of the nature or amount of the claim, but its object is to force Controller Green to make the desired payment.

A NEWSPAPER CLAIM JOB.

A neat little job was queitly but effectively frustrated to-day by Messrs. Lincoln, of Ontario, and Davis, of Washington, during the third reading of bills. The House had under consideration the bill introduced several weeks ago to provide for the payment of a claim made by the *New-Yorker Journal* for advertising. This bill is the forerunner of a batch of substantially bogus bills to be presented in the interest of certain unheard-of newspapers in New-York, and is the strongest of all these claims. For this reason it has been placed in the van. Controller Green has already refused payment of this and the claims which are to follow it. Messrs. Davis and Lincoln opposed the bill generally at the outset, but were defeated. They then attacked the first section, which had in it a suspicious clause, very much like an "omnibus" provision, under which all the other claims referred to might be brought in. After some debate the objectionable clause was stricken out, and the bill was passed under the marshalship of the Tammany delegation.

Mr. T. J. Campbell's bill, providing for a repeal of the act authorizing the extension of Desbrosses street, was passed.

THE SAVINGS BANK BILL DEBATE.

The general Savings Bank bill was before the Senate again to-day, but only for a comparatively short time. The principal discussion was upon an amendment offered by Senator Dow, requiring that when loans are made by savings banks upon bond and mortgage, the securities must be made payable to the Trustees of the bank. The arguments advanced in favor of the amendment were, first, that it is contrary to policy to turn savings banks into financial "shaving" shops by allowing them to go upon the market and buy mortgages at a discount; and, second, that assigned mortgages sometimes conceal defects in the conveyances. The counter arguments were chiefly advanced by Senator Wood. The amendment was carried, and was the only substantial one passed during the day, although several other sections were gone through with. In connection with this subject, it may be remarked that the Senate to-day passed a resolution offered by Senator Jacobs, calling upon the Superintendent of the Banking Department to furnish to the Senate a statement of the expenses of each bank during the past year.

A REVOLUTION IN BROOKLYN POLITICS.

Senator Coo introduced a bill to-day which, if carried, will cause considerable commotion among Brooklyn politicians. The Senator's purpose is, in part at least, to substitute single officers, to be elected by the people, in place of boards, or commissions, the members of which are appointed. For this purpose the present Treasurer, Collector of Taxes, Register of Arrears, Corporation Counsel, President of the Board of Assessors, and the Commissioners of the Boards of Police, Excise, Health, City Works, and Parks, are all legislated out of office after Jan. 1, 1876. After that time the principal officers of the City of Brooklyn are to be elected for terms of two years each, and are to be paid salaries ranging from $7,000 to $4,000, as follows: The chief officer is to be the Mayor, who is also to act as a Supervisor and Justice of the Peace, at a total salary of $7,000. The Controller, who is the "head of the Finance Department, subject to the ordinances of the Common Council," the Collector of Taxes, and the Commissioner of Public Works are each to receive annual salaries of $6,000; the Treasurer, the Commissioner of Police and Excise, the Health Commissioner, and the Fire Commissioner are each to receive $5,000, and the list is completed by a Commissioner of Parks at a salary of $4,000.

THE EXPENSES OF ANNEXATION.

Senator Robertson introduced a bill to-day authorizing and directing the Mayor, Aldermen, and commonalty of the City of New-York to raise by tax and pay to Westchester County the sum agreed to be paid by New-York County at the settlement had between the Supervisors of that County and Westchester. The sum referred to amounts to $41,735, and is that portion of the three and one-half mill tax which was chargeable to the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge before they were made a portion of the City.

Senator Robertson also introduced a bill extending the provisions of the general law of 1852, governing the formation of corporations for the navigation of the ocean, to the waters of sounds.

A bill introduced to-day by Senator Ray sets apart piers Nos. 52 to 56 on the North River, and the waters adjacent to them, to be used as a market by dealers in country produce, between the 20th of March and 31st of December in each year.

EXCISE AFFAIRS.

The Committee on Internal Affairs, of which Assemblyman Willard Johnson is Chairman, held a session this morning to consider a new Excise bill. They had before them Excise Commissioner William H. Stiner, from New-York, who addressed the committee at length. He explained to them the difficulties under which his commission has to administer the present law, that it was full of defects, and if the power to enjoin from selling without license instead of criminal action was inserted in the bill, it would be more effective. The Commissioner also suggested a modification of the law as regards the amounts to be paid for license, but spoke against reducing the sum for beer license to $10.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE JOHN TWEDDLE.

The funeral of the late John Tweddle took place to-day. Bishop Doane officiated, assisted by Revs. W. A. Sniverly, Reese T. Sniverly, Townsend, Selkirk, and Battershall. The following acted as pallbearers: H. Pumpelly, J. A. Perry, C. Schuyler, K. Van Rensselaer, G. A. Woolverton, William Lacy, W. Tillinghast, and Thomas Dunn.

THE LOUISIANA COMMITTEE IN THIS CITY.

MR. FRYE STILL ABSENT—THE DUPLICATE ELECTION RETURNS RECEIVED FROM NEW-ORLEANS—WORK BEGUN.

The Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the Louisiana difficulties, resumed its session yesterday morning at Mr. Phelps' office, in Exchange place, Hon. George F. Hoar presiding. There were present Messrs. Wheeler, Foster, Phelps, Marshall, and Potter. Mr. Frye was the only member of the committee absent. Messrs. Leonard and Zacharie, counsel for the Conservatives, and Mr. Packard, counsel for the Radical Party, were also in attendance. The duplicate returns of the elections were received from New-Orleans, and shortly before 11 o'clock the committee proceeded to business. It was then agreed by the members present that the proceedings should be kept strictly private, and to insure secrecy even the counsel of the contending parties were not admitted into the room with the members of the committee. Messrs. Leonard and Zacharie remained in an adjoining room until the meeting adjourned, and were occasionally consulted in reference to the circumstances attending the counting of the votes in the various election districts whenever the committee found it necessary to ask for information of this character to explain the documents before them. The only question the Arbitration Committee, as it is now called, has to decide, is in regard to the election of Representatives to the Legislature. This plan of settling the dispute was proposed by Mr. Wheeler, with the approval of Messrs. Hoar, Frye, and Marshall, with the understanding that Messrs. Foster, Phelps, and Potter would not offer any objection. It has since received the sanction of the President, who expressed himself to Mr. Wheeler as willing to support any arrangement which would lead to a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties under consideration. In proposing the present method of settling the dispute Mr. Wheeler felt pretty sure that it would be accepted by all the members of the committee, and he is now satisfied that an adjustment of the difficulty will result from their investigation of the subject.

Though no definite action could be taken yesterday, in the absence of Mr. Frye, the committee devoted themselves to a close scrutiny of the election returns, with the view of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the way matters were managed in the several election districts, so as to be able to take decisive action to-day, when all the members are expected to be present. In reply to Mr. Foster, Zacharie said there was no Republican candidate for Bienville. The white majority in that district, he said, were two to one against the colored population. Referring to the ballot-box that was stolen on the night of the polling in the parish of Avoyelles, he said that the night was extremely cold, and there was no fire in the building. The ticket was a very large one, and would occupy a considerable length of time to count it. When the tellers had counted up to seventy-nine for the Conservatives and eighty-six for the Radicals, it was agreed that they should adjourn to a house about half a mile distant. It was then two o'clock A. M. A Democratic Commissioner and one of the Republican Commissioners, and a Democratic Supervisor, went out to saddle their horses at the door, leaving the box in charge of a Republican Supervisor and Commissioner of Elections, and when they returned it was found that the box had been stolen. The Republican majority at that box was afterward set down at 150.

To save time a lunch was provided yesterday for the committee in Mr. Phelps' office at 2 o'clock, so that the session was continued, with this slight intermission, from 11 A. M. until 4 P. M., when an adjournment took place, to meet this morning at 10:30 A. M. No information was supplied to the members of the press.

A TIMES reporter called upon Hon. Mr. Wheeler at the St. Nicholas Hotel later in the evening to inquire what progress had been made by the committee during the day. Mr. Wheeler said that no definite action had been taken upon any particular case, and that the proceedings were of a preliminary character, in the absence of Mr. Frye. He expected him to be present to-day, and hoped the committee would be able to get through with the investigation by evening, though there might be some difficulty in reaching a decision before Monday. He said there were sufficient reasons for withholding the publication of their report for some time, and that it had been therefore agreed upon not to make known the result of the investigation in New-York. He said he hoped an adjustment of the difficulty would be agreed on by the committee.

One of the counsel in the case stated that it had been arranged not to publish the decision of the committee until Mr. Wheeler went to New-Orleans, so as to guard against combinations on the part of the defeated representatives.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 12.—The *Times* says that State Engineer Thompson returned to the city last night from an extended tour along the upper coast, and reports that at Hickey and White Castle levees there is imminent danger of crevasses, and that at Waterproof the new levee has begun to fall in for a distance of nearly 600 feet. At Omega and Milliken's Bend the levees are in danger of breaking away. At the Bonnet Carre crevasse the water is running through to a depth of three feet; and a volume of water, two feet deep, is pouring through the Morganza break. Gen. Thompson says there need be no fear of a general flood below the mouth of the Red River so long as Bonnet Carre and Morganza crevasses remain open; but that above those points some levees are certain to give way under the pressure of high water. The work of constructing 1,000,000 cubic yards of new levees, as ordered by the Levee Company, is nearly completed, but it falls far short of the amount of reconstruction actually necessary.

CLOSING OF A SAVINGS BANK.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 12.—The Western Savings Bank, a small institution in the western part of the city, closed its doors to-day. The officers say the bank will pay every dollar of its indebtedness.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

NEW FEATURES OF THE RAILROAD WAR.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD'S METHOD OF SUBDUING THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DISSATISFACTION AMONG THE OTHER COMPANIES — FURTHER CUTTING OF RATES PROMISED.

The prospects now are that, instead of an agreement between the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio Roads, there will be a general railroad war in the course of a few weeks, in which rates will be cut to very low figures. The following facts were learned yesterday: At the beginning of the fight between the two above-mentioned roads a compact was entered into between the Pennsylvania Central, New-York Central, and Erie Roads by which the two latter were to maintain the schedule established by the Saratoga Combination, and the former was permitted to secretly cut under those rates in order that it might be enabled to bring the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to terms. In accordance with this understanding the agents of the various lines out of this City working under the control of the Pennsylvania Central—the Blue Line, the Star Union Line, the Empire Line, &c.—received instructions to go into the market and make the best bargains they could, but to get all the freight offering, no matter at what discount. As low as sixty-five cents to Chicago was taken. The result was that everything for the West that did not go through the Baltimore and Ohio office found its way to the lines controlled by the Pennsylvania Central. New-York Central and Erie began to grumble, and President Jewett, of the latter road, made a vain attempt to induce President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, to discontinue the fight. The Erie and the Central then changed their tactics, and began to flood the office of the Pennsylvania Road with complaints against its agents. All that was effected by this was an order from the managers of the Empire Line to their agent to stop cutting, and hold out for the Saratoga schedule. This was three weeks ago. Meantime the cutting by the other lines continued, and so did the loss of freight to Erie and New-York Central. Two weeks ago Erie, unable to stand it any longer, began cutting secretly, and during the past two days New-York Central has followed suit. The Baltimore and Ohio people are pleased, and announce their determination to keep the fun up until Erie and Central are forced to come openly into the fight, which cannot be a long time now. Of course, Mr. Gossler, Mr. Jewett, and the other representatives of the roads in question are not ready to admit these facts, but they are careful to give them only a mild denial, which takes the form, substantially, of an explanation that they have no right to confirm them.

THE NEW BRANCH OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 12.—The Reading and Lehigh Railroad, leased by the Philadelphia and Reading Company, is to be known hereafter as the "Berks and Lehigh Branch" of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. It extends from one mile below the City of Reading to near Slatington, Lehigh County, a distance of forty-four and a half miles, and was originally built to give the Wilmington and Reading Road an outlet in the Lehigh Valley. For some time past the railroad struggled along under many disadvantages, and finally defaulted the interest on its mortgage bonds. The Reading Road has now exclusive control of it, and possesses a direct communication with the coal mines of the Lehigh Valley.

RAILROAD NOTES.

President Jewett, of the Erie Railway, says that an agreement has been drawn up by the representatives of that road and of the various lines comprising its proposed Eastern connections. This only awaits the signature of the proper officials of the several roads and of the court having jurisdiction over the Dutchess and Columbia Road, which is in the hands of a Receiver. Mr. Whiting, the attorney of the latter road, has gone on to procure such sanction. If it be refused a new agreement will have to be drawn up, and until a formal ratification is effected no particulars will be given for publication. The new combination takes in a number of small roads which will join the Erie by a ferry at Newburg, and will give that road a portion of the Eastern business hitherto monopolized by the New-York Central Road, especially the carrying of coal, which the Erie Road has peculiar facilities for securing. The agreement entered into divides the freightage *pro rata* among the several roads forming the combination.

THE CONNECTICUT SWINDLER.

INFORMATION FOR THE FLEECED CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS—THE CAREER OF "DR." EHRENBERG.

The attention of the Police authorities of Hartford should be directed to the character of the man giving the name of W. F. Gerhardt, who has been arrested there for playing a most successful swindle upon leading Democrats in Connecticut, on the pretext of establishing a German newspaper, to be printed both in Hartford and New-Haven, which should be used exclusively to support the Democratic nominations during the campaign, and, so far as possible, control the German vote. For many years this thief, whose real name is Moritz, alias "Dr.," Ehrenberg, has been preying on society, not only in this country but in Europe. He is a Hungarian Jew, born in Ofen, Hungary. His parents were of the respectable middle class, and sent him to college at Vienna, where he graduated with honor. He could not, however, restrain his thievish propensities, and was arrested for larceny by the Austrian Police, but served only fourteen months in the Vienna Workhaus, a concession of some years to his family. He was only released on condition of coming to this country. Arriving here he proceeded to Chicago, where he formed the acquaintance of another swindler, Michael Mandl, an Austrian Jew, and a man of ability, though dissipated habits. He soon left Chicago for St. Louis, where he was arrested and convicted of larceny, and was sentenced to three and a half years in the Jefferson City Penitentiary. On his release he joined Mandl in Chicago, and they came to this City. They pretended to espouse the Republican cause, and started two swindling schemes, Ehrenberg appeared as President of the "German-American Progressive Association." Mandl appeared as President of another bogus society, called "The German-American United Societies." They swindled the leading Republican politicians out of several thousand dollars. Then they hired an office, in conjunction with another swindler named Henry Hertz, in the Bible House, and started their greatest swindling scheme, which was known as "The German Emigration Protective Association." They had made several thousand dollars at this before they were discovered and exposed by THE TIMES, on March 5, 1874. All the gang then fled the City. It would now seem Ehrenberg has been at his old tricks again.

HOUSE RENTS IN BROOKLYN.

A GENERAL REDUCTION OF PRICES—HOUSEKEEPERS BACKWARD AND AGENTS DOING LITTLE BUSINESS.

There have been very few days this year when house-holders have been able to go house-hunting in Brooklyn. "This is only about the sixth day," said an agent yesterday; and, in consequence, it is somewhat difficult to forecast the probable state of the market. During the few fine days that have given opportunity, however, those who intend moving have been busily engaged in the search for new quarters, and the several causes that operate to influence the real estate business in Brooklyn have been illustrated by the demands of customers.

There are many more who wish to sell than to buy property in that city, and the reason is threefold. The past exceptional Winter has had its influence on those who are demanding rapid transit, and the vexatious delays at the ferries have determined many to leave the city, especially new residents, who do not realize that the Winter was really exceptional. Then taxes are at a rate which frightens those who do not realize that it is as hard to pay a low rate on a high valuation as a high rate on a low valuation. While the percentage of the market value of property is no higher, and it is claimed not quite so high as in New-York, the nominal rate is much higher. The third reason is that the hard times have forced many to sell what they could not afford to hold, and have prevented many from buying who would buy in better times.

Rents under $1,000 will remain the same. From $1,000 to $2,000 a reduction will be made of about ten per cent. Above the latter figure they will fall at least fifteen per cent.

There is a very prevalent impression among tenants that rents will be less for the coming year than they were during the last, and many have counted on a general exodus from the City caused by the difficulties of ferry travel this Winter. But many will go from this City to Brooklyn in search of cheaper rents than they can find here, since there are many more houses in that city which are built to meet the demands of people of small means than can be found in New-York. The range of choice is wide, from the brown-stone mansion on the Heights or the city country-house on Clinton avenue, which rent for Fifth avenue prices, and are hard to find, down to the little frame house with a small garden-patch in the suburbs, which can be had for from $250 to $400. On the Heights back to the line of Court street, the city is built of the better class of houses. North of Clark street are many small frame houses, but their location is so advantageous that their rent is high, there being very few small houses for less than a $1,000 a year. East of Court street to "the Hill," is a region covered with houses that vary according to location, style, &c., from $600 to $1,200. These houses will bring about the same figures this year as last. On "the Hill" is another fashionable quarter, even more fashionable in the estimation of its residents than "the Heights," where high figures prevail, and where a reduction of five, ten, fifteen, or even twenty per cent is looked for. But the demand for the high-priced houses, even on "the Hill," is less than for moderate rents, even at the reduction.

In South Brooklyn the same rule applies. Above $1,000 houses are hard to rent, and the landlords will reduce figures rather than lose good tenants. Back of the fashionable region on the Hill, on the table-land in the direction of East New-York, the demand for houses is good, and the class of houses that have generally been built is just what is desired by a large class of people.

THE DIVISION OF DEMOCRATIC PATRONAGE.

There was a good deal of commotion yesterday, among politicians, over an agreement alleged to have been made by the Tammany leaders in relation to the patronage of the Department of Public Works. It is said that they have decided to apportion it in accordance with the number of Democratic votes cast in each Assembly District at the last election. Each vote is to be estimated as an equivalent for $1 50 worth of patronage. Under this rule, if a district has cast 8,000 votes, patronage to the amount of $12,000 is to be given to it. This patronage may consist of say four offices at $3,000 each, or as many as may make up, in salaries, the aggregate amount. The value of a Shortchange Democrat's vote is therefore fixed at $1 50, but the hundred votes of the Swallow-tails will secure for them about $75,000 worth of patronage.

ATLANTA RACES.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 12.—The first race today was a mile dash for three-year-old colts, for which there were three entries. Mainsail won in 1:56¾. The second race was a hurdle race, mile and a half. Captain Jack won in 2:34½.

GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co., of New-York, are eminently respectable and honorable advertising agents, with whom this establishment, as well as similar ones in the country, have transacted business for years with mutual profit and pleasure. From meagre beginnings Rowell & Co. have built up an extended business, and are evidently still prospering. Indeed their success has bordered on the marvelous.—*Journal, Lockport, N. Y.*

BREWSTER & Co., of Broome street, beg the public to remember that they have no connection whatever with a joint stock company dealing in carriages under a name similar to their own, and that their only warerooms are Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street. Factory, Broadway and Forty-seventh street.—*Advertisement.*

RID YOURSELF OF THE DISCOMFORT and Danger attending a Cold, by using Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old established Curative for Coughs, Sore Throat, and Pulmonary Affections.—*Advertisement.*

E. R. Durkee & Co.'s Salad-Dressing,
A LUXURY AT MODERATE COST.
For meat and vegetable salads, combining in perfection all the requisites of an exceedingly rich and delicious dressing. With it a thoroughly good salad is always assured. Sold by grocers.—*Advertisement.*

Don't Hack, Hack, Cough, Cough!
Cough is a symptom by which various diseased conditions of the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs manifest themselves. But whether it arises from the irritation produced in the throat and larynx by taking cold, from an attack of bronchitis, from incipient consumption, or from various other causes, nothing will allay it more speedily or cure it more permanently than DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. It does not matter whether it be a recent attack or a lingering cough, the DISCOVERY is in either case equally well adapted for its relief and permanent cure. In fact, it will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause, subduing the irritation, and healing the affected parts. No time should be lost in commencing the use of a proper medicine for the relief of a cough, for unless this course is pursued serious and dangerous disease of the lungs is liable to result. GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY is sold by all dealers in medicines.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan,
Ask your druggist for PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is reliable. For pimples on the face, blackheads, or flesh-worms, use PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the great Skin Medicine, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

He was "armed to the teeth."—He carried no gun, No pistol, no dagger, no sword, no not one. He was "armed to the teeth," according to wont He carried his bottle of SOZODONT. Which preserved its mouth, his gums, and breath Said we not right, he's "armed to the teeth!"

Postal Package Scale.
Adopted by the United States Government. Great Saving in transmission of packages. Useful to all. Manufactured by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway.—Fifteen years' practical experience. Look out for the burglar-alarm fellow, who has the names of 600 of my customers appended to his circular. He knows nothing about the burglar-alarm business.

Baby Carriage—The Novelty.
Send stamp for Circular to L. F. TIBBALS' toy store, 820 Broadway, third door below 12th st. Repairing done.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. No branch offices.

Gentlemen's Hats.—Spring style for 1875 are ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID'S, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau st.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
Neat and portable as a tooth-brush.

All who suffer from coughs and colds will find relief in WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Lundborg's Perfumes
are like natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

HENDERSON—KELSEY.—At Hyde Park, Long Island, on Tuesday, March 9, by Rev. Dr. Henry M. Beare, T. Fussby Henderson, of Baltimore, Md., and Charlotte C., daughter of George H. Kelsey, of Hyde Park.

PRICE—SEARING.—At South Orange, N. J., March 10, 1875, by Rev. T. S. Bradner, Aaron O. Price, Esq., of Newark, N. J., to Caroline D. Lecou, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Searing.

ROSECRANS—DOWNING.—At St. Paul's Church, Denver, Colorado, on the 3d inst., by Rev. T. E. Bliss, Col. Isaac A. Rosecrans to Miss Jennie E. Downing, daughter of the late Jacob Downing of Albany, N. Y.

WILLETS—SMITH.—On Thursday, March 11, at the Reformed Church on 58th st., by Rev. D. McL. Quackenbush, D. D., Edmund K. Willets and Ella Frances, eldest daughter of David M. Smith, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—Suddenly, March 11, at Woody Crest, near High Bridge, Carris Westfall, wife of Smith W. Anderson.

Funeral on Monday, 15th inst., at the residence of her mother-in-law, Woody Crest, at 1 o'clock. Carriages connect with the 11:40 A. M. train from 42d st. at Melrose.

CARTER.—At Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, Nov. 30, 1874, Lieut. A. Beach Carter, United States Navy, late of the United States steamer Benicia, son of Rev. Dr. A. B. Carter, of this City.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Holy Savior, East 25th st., near Madison av., on Saturday, March 13, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CLAPP.—On Thursday, March 11, 1875, of scarlet fever, Freddy D., only child of Frederick D. and Tillie Clapp, aged 11 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Benjamin Clapp, No. 411 East 88th st., on this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

DE GROOT.—March 12, at West Brighton, Staten Island, Jacob De Groot, aged 86 years.

Funeral on Monday, March 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., at late residence.

DICKINSON.—Of pneumonia, Friday, March 12, John Dickinson, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Monday, 15th inst., at 1:30 P. M., from his late residence, Fordham, N. Y. Carriages will meet the 11:40 Harlem train at Fordham.

FARRINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, March 12, Emma C., youngest daughter of Harvey and Juliet D. Farrington, in the 16th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 118 Lefferts place, Brooklyn, on Monday, 15th inst., at 2 P. M.

FRASER.—At No. 130 Rutledge st., Brooklyn, E. D., Louisa Ann, widow of late Edward A. Fraser, of New-York City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HANSFORD.—At Plainfield, N. J., March 12, Sarah Bache, widow of William P. Hansford, and daughter of the late James Bleecker, of New-York.

The friends and relations are invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, Plainfield, on Monday, 15th at 2 P. M. Trains leave (by New-Jersey Central Railroad) at 10:30 A. M. and 12:40 P. M., from ferry foot of Liberty st., New-York.

JEROME.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, 10th inst., of pneumonia, Allan V., eldest son of Thomas A. and Emma Vanderbilt Jerome, in the 33d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 306 East Broadway, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M. Private interment.

MOTT.—At Manhasset, Wednesday, March 10, 1875, of pneumonia, Pierre Hutchings, wife of Sidney Mott, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 13th inst., at 1:30 o'clock, from the house, and 2:30 from the Reformed Dutch Church, at Manhasset. Carriages will meet the 11 o'clock train from Hunter's Point.

MUCHMORE.—At Astoria, Long Island, March 11, 1875, of pleuro-pneumonia, William F. Muchmore, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends, and members of the College of Pharmacy, are invited to attend his funeral at the Reformed Church, Astoria, on Monday, March 15, at 11 o'clock A. M. Boat leaves Fulton slip, New-York, at 9:45, and Peck slip at 10 o'clock A. M.

McGUIRE.—On Thursday, March 11, of diphtheria, Clement Eustatius, third son of Joseph and Catharine J. McGuire, aged 7 years.

Funeral will take place this day, at 10 o'clock A. M. from the residence of his parents, No. 120 East 58th st.

PARKER.—On Wednesday, 10th inst., Sally Parker, relict of Sewell Parker, Sr., in the 85th year of her age.

Funeral at the Church of Our Father, Clermont av., near Atlantic, Brooklyn, Saturday afternoon, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock.

PETTIGREW.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 11, John W. Pettigrew, youngest son of the late John Pettigrew, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 256 5th av., on Monday, March 15, at 1 o'clock.

☞ The members of Naval Lodge No. 69, F. A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their lodge-room, No. 135 West 30th st., on Monday, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, John W. Pettigrew. By order,
HENRY WHEELER, Secretary.

STANSBURY.—March 12, 1875, Isaac Stansbury, in the 83d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Eliza A. Smith, No. 217 Thompson st., on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEWART.—On Wednesday night, March 10, Helen, youngest daughter of Thomas J. and Melanie V. Stewart.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th av. and 20th st., and Saturday, at 10:15 A. M.

TUCKER.—On Thursday, March 11, of peritonitis, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Clarence Tucker and daughter of D. A. Woodworth.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av., corner 42d st., on Saturday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

TOTTEN.—At Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., Julia R., widow of the late Lieut. George M. Totten, United States Navy, and daughter of the late Lieut. Col. John M. Gamble, United States Marine Corps.

Funeral services will be performed at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves foot of Barclay st., New-York, at 12 o'clock, and Morristown for New-York at 3:25 P. M. The remains will be taken to Washington for interment.

WILLOUGHBY.—March 11, Charlotte, widow of Joseph Willoughby, and daughter of the late Richard Amos, in her 74th year.

Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, R. S. Mann, No. 58 Charles st. at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening.

WILEY.—On Friday, March 12, of pneumonia, Thomas Wiley, aged 54 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Typographical Union No. 6, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 3 P. M. to-day, (Saturday,) from his late residence, No. 184 Clinton street. His remains will be taken to Utica for interment.

WILLETS.—At Manhasset, Long Island, on the evening of the 10th inst., Edmund Willets, in the 75th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting-house, at Westbury, on Seventh day morning, the 13th inst., at 11:30 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Westbury Station on arrival of the train leaving Hunter's Point by the Long Island Railroad at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PRESERVE THE TEETH, USE BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. For sale by all druggists: 25 cents a bottle.

WHY WILL YE SHAKE? BECAUSE WE cannot help it; we've tried quinine until we heard great drums in our heads. Have you tried BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT? No. That will cure chills and fever sure every time. Where can we find it? Anywhere.

THE INGREDIENTS OF BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or WORM LOZENGES are entirely harmless to the human system. The smallest and most delicate child can and will eat them, because they are pleasant to the taste, and will do their work speedily and thoroughly upon the worms.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE MODEL SUNDAY PAPER.—*Boston Globe.*

IT HAS NO EQUAL.—*Newburg Journal.*

We take great pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements for a new story from the pen of Mr. William Black, *author of "A Princess of Thule," "A Daughter of Heth," "Kilmeny," "In Silk Attire," "Love or Marriage," "The Monarch of Mincing Lane," "The Strange Adventures of a Phæton," and other popular novels. It will be written exclusively for* The New-York Times, *and we shall begin its publication early in April. It will be completed in three numbers.*

We are also completing arrangements with Mr. Thomas Hardy, *author of "Far From the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue E

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEES—MUNIFICENT DONATIONS—ACTION OF THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

The joint committees appointed by the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club to complete arrangements for the international rifle match held a meeting at No. 194 Broadway yesterday afternoon. Col. Wingate, the President, in the chair. The President announced that he had received the following subscriptions: From A. T. Stewart, $500; John W. Masury, $25; Gen. Franklin Townsend, $100, and that he had disposed of tickets to the amount of $109. Col. Gildersleeve, in behalf of the committee appointed to sell tickets for the amateur theatrical entertainment to members of the National Guard, reported that he had disposed of one box to the First Division staff at $100, and 200 tickets at $1 each to various parties in the different corps. He had also received a donation of $100 from Mr. Royal Phelps, to be added to the fund for defraying the expenses of the team to Ireland. The Chairman submitted a communication from Mr. Adam Smith, honorary Secretary of the Peoona Rifle Club, Peoona, East Indies, in which he said he had just received intelligence of the great international rifle contest between the Irish and American marksmen last year, and said he "should be glad to know if a simultaneous match could be arranged between the club which he represented and an American club, to take place during the coming Fall on the following terms:

"The teams to consist of six or eight marksmen; distance, 200, 400, and 500 yards; ten shots at each range; rifles, 577 smooth-bore." Also a second match, on the following day, at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, with match rifles, any position."

The matter was referred to the Amateur Rifle Club. After some routine business the meeting was adjourned.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club was subsequently held in the same apartments. The President, Col. Wingate, reported the receipt of a communication from Mr. Mason, of the Ontario Rifle Club, in which he said the counter-challenge from the Amateur Rifle Club had been received, and would be brought before his club at an early meeting. The Secretary reported that Mr. C. Lindley had offered to provide a handsome gold badge to be shot for by the members of the Amateur Rifle Club during the coming season on the following terms: Distance, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; position, any; two sighting and five scoring shots at each range; weapon, any rifle under the club rules.

On motion of Capt. Fulton, the President issued a call for a meeting of the Amateur Rifle Club, to be held at the "Rendezvous," No. 7 West Thirteenth street, next Wednesday, at 8 P. M. The meeting soon afterward adjourned.

NEW STEAMER FOR THE CUNARD COMPANY.

On Wednesday, says the Liverpool *Mail* of the 27th ult., the already large and noble fleet of first-class steam-ships owned by the world-renowned Cunard Company, managed chiefly by Mr. Charles MacIver, was augmented by the arrival in Liverpool of the Scythia, a steamer in every respect equal to the high requirements of the fleet into which she has been received. Like all the vessels belonging to this line, the Scythia has been built on the Clyde, and, like many others of them, she has been built and engined by Messrs. J. & G. Thomson, of Glasgow. This magnificent steamer, which may not inaptly be described as a floating palace, is 432 feet in length between the perpendiculars, 42 feet 6 inches in molded breadth, and 36 feet in depth, and has a builders' measurement of 4,556 tons. She is supplied with all the improvements in build and machinery which science, long experience, and an ardent desire to secure safety, comfort, and speedy transit could suggest, the Cunard regard in this respect. She is propelled by compound direct-acting engines, of 600 horse-power, nominal, but capable of being worked up to five times that amount. The cylinders of these engines are respectively of 60 and 104 inches in diameter, and the piston has a stroke of 4 feet 6 inches. The vessel is very strongly built, and is divided into seven water-tight compartments by six strong iron bulkheads, which extend from the keel up to the main deck; which latter, it may also be stated, consists of strong plated iron, covered with wood, which is pugging being securely riveted to each of the beams and ribs of the ship, add greatly to the general strength and security of the ship; while this, in combination with the bulkheads, affords an almost perfect security against fire, or serious damage through collision or other accident. The Scythia is provided with twelve lifeboats of large size, all constructed on the self-righting principle, and all fitted with lowering appliances by which they can be at once and safely lowered into and placed in the water, while there is an abundant supply in every part of the interior of the ship. She is fitted to accommodate 1,500 individuals, including her crew. Of that number there is ample accommodation for 300 first-class and for 1,000 second and third-class passengers.

The vessel made her trial trip on the Clyde on Tuesday, under the supervision of a Post Office Surveyor, who reported the ordeal satisfactory, she having attained an average speed of fifteen knots per hour. After the trial she proceeded on her run for Liverpool under easy steam, and arrived off the bar at 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, where she lay till about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when she crossed the bar and made for the Hustlesom Dock, where she was moored shortly after 2 o'clock. On the voyage round she made steady progress, obeying her helm with readiness and ease of motion. She is expected to take her place on the station in the early part of April.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Subscriptions and donations to the "Training School for Nurses," received since March 6, 1875:

A. G. H.	$20	Mrs. Willard Felt	$5
A. K. McDonough	10	Mrs. William Dean	5
James Roosevelt	25	Miss Elizabeth Jones	5
Mrs. Samuel S. Dana	10	Mrs. Edward Leverich	5
Mrs. Robert Gracie	10	Mrs. G. S. Bowdoin	10
Mrs. T. Auchmuty	5	Mrs. Morgan	5
Mrs. Carlisle Norwood	10	Mrs. Henry N. Dodge	10
Mrs. Austin Flint, Sr	25	Mrs. Egleston	10
Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock	25	Miss Ellen Schuyler	10
Mrs. J. Bishop	10	Miss E. C. Van Rensselaer	5
Mrs. J. M. White	10	Miss G. Wilkes	5
Mrs. John Parsons	25	Miss H. Wilkes	5
Mrs. C. Delafield	10	Miss Jones	50
Miss Stewart Brown	10	Miss Elizabeth Jones	25
Miss Sands	5	A Friend	5
Mrs. Thurber	10	Mrs. Charles Lanier	10
Lydig Suydam	10	Miss Wolfe	10
Mrs. Edward J. Davidson	25	Mrs. Henry N. Dodge	10
Mrs. Loulus Tuckerman	10	Mrs. David Egleston	5
Robert Haydock	5	Mrs. Macauley	10
Mrs. Henry P. Renwick	25		
Mrs. Mathew Clarkson	10	Total	$835
Mrs. Wm. H. Appleton	10	Previously reported	2,422
Miss Minnie Appleton	5		
Miss M. B. Gardner	5	Total	$3,057
Miss Charlotte Gardner	5		

HENRY G. STEBBINS, Treasurer.

March 12, 1875.

THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

The regular weekly meeting of the Dock Commissioners, which was postponed on Thursday on account of the absence of Commissioner Budd, was held yesterday. The Engineer in Chief submitted his report, which stated that the work on the new pier No. 1 North River, had been temporarily suspended, with the exception of the striking of the centre of arch No. 7 by divers, and the progress of some minor blacksmith's work. On the Christopher street section the dock builders were employed in rafting old timbers to serve as temporary piers at Blackwell's Island. The total number of cart-loads of filling received was 1,328. A communication was received from Deputy Controller Earle, informing the board that the balance of its appropriation, and the amount of bonds issued were $197,512 15, and the payments, $197,222 03. After hearing several petitions and communications the board went into executive session.

RISES OF HOTEL KEEPERS.

The Messrs. Earle, proprietors of Earle's Hotel, charged Frederica Creighton, of No. 28 Willow street, Brooklyn, before Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, with having swindled them of $61 45, the price of eight days' board and lodging for herself and mother. The accused, who is a fine-looking woman, left the hotel, according to the clerk's account, without settling her bill. On being asked to pay it, when she was about to go, she became quite indignant, saying that Mr. Earle wanted to know why they were, he might inquire at the *Herald* and *Sun* offices. She then asked him to make out the bill, saying that she would pay it on the following morning, which she failed to do. The trunk of the accused, left by her at the hotel, was found to contain only an old wash-board and some ragged clothing. She gave $500 bail to appear for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

A SHIPMENT THAT WAS NEVER MADE.

On the night of the 3d inst. the premises of George W. Dickson, manufacturer of pocket-books, at No. 44 Cortlandt street, were entered by burglars and robbed of $3,000 worth of fine pocket-books. No trace of the thieves or the property was obtained until yesterday, when Detectives King, Lyon, and Woods, of the Central Office, arrested Charles S. Mason and Martin Nelson, two clever burglars as their residence, No. 47 Norfolk street. In their rooms were found two packing-cases ready for shipment, directed to "Wheaton & Tyler, auctioneers, St. Louis, Mo." These cases on being opened were found to contain all the stolen pocket-books. A kit of burglar's tools was also found in their apartments. The prisoners are locked up at Police Head-quarters and will be taken to court today. The property recovered has been fully identified by Mr. Dickson.

THE FRENCH FRATERNAL UNION.

The Union Fraternelle Française, a French benevolent society of this City, in its annual report shows that the society during the past year expended $2,439 in aid of sick and disabled members. In addition, $240 were paid to defray the funeral expenses of deceased members, and $183 25 were paid in aid of families of deceased members. The receipts of the society during the past year amounted to $3,019 91, and the expenditures to $3,424 09. The funds of the society deposited in bank amount to $5,497. The society is composed of 251 members, of whom two are residents of Louisville and eleven are residing in France. The following are the officers of the society for the ensuing year: President, Louis Bourdenney; Vice Presidents, T. Hugot and F. Guillemet; Secretaries, J. B. Brindasso and F. Massuy; Treasurer, R. St. Gaudens; Finance Secretary, P. Adrian; Trustees, A. Abraham, A. Berlioz, and F. Philippot.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 12, 1875.

On this forenoon trade in Beeves was fair at 9½c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weights 5¾ to 8¾ cwt. Milch Cows were free of sale at $47 50@$88 ₱ head. Calves included. Grass Calves were not quoted. Smooth quality Veals free of sale at 10½c. ₱ lb. Sheep very slow at 6¼c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Spring Lambs held on sale. There were no Live Hogs on sale; City Dressed rather weak at 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.; Western Dressed, on light arrivals, moderately free of sale at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—J. C. Eastman sold for self 119 fair Illinois Steers, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 68 fair Illinois Steers, at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 81 good Illinois Steers, at 12c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 30 good Illinois Steers, at 12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. W. Thompson sold for self and Coon 152 Illinois steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ to 7½ cwt.; 185 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ to 8 cwt.; for A. Van Natte, 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., scant. C. J. Fagan sold for W. Y. Wood 18 common Indiana Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 34 coarse Missouri Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 44 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. Siegel & Meyer, sold for selves 34 common Illinois steers, at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 16 pair Illinois Steers, at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 143 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 80 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. H. S. Mason sold for self 16 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 45 good Illinois steers at 12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 10 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₱ lb., with 24 on ₱ head, weight 8 cwt. K. Knowlton sold for self 2 State Oxen, gross weight 3,340 lb. for $191 77, or 10¾c. ₱ lb. and 5c. on ₱ head; 2 Milch Cows at $75 ₱ head, sold 3 Milch Cows on sale; sold 17 State Veals, weights 145 to 165 lb. ₱ head, at 10c. ₱ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kinney sold 191 Sheep, weight 15,160 lb., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; held on sale one-half car of Sheep; had due 4 cars of Sheep. W. Elliott sold 180 Illinois Sheep, weight 17,760 lb., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; held on sale 150 Illinois Sheep. Hume & Elliott sold 118 State Sheep, weight 11,220 lb., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; held 200 State Sheep, weight 20,000 lb., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 65 Pennsylvania Sheep, we ght 8,870 lb., at 8c. ₱ lb. S. McGraw sold 1 Cow and her Calf for $88. F. McCabe sold 7 Cows at 4¾ ₱ head, 9 Cows at $52 ₱ head, and 10 Cows at $50@$112 ₱ head.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 181 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,120 lb., at 6½c. ₱ lb. Pedrick held on sale 834 Sheep.

At Weehawken Yards.—George Reid sold 9 rough Ohio Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 10 Ohio Milch Cows at $47 50 ₱ head; 1 Dry Ohio Cow for $60; 1 two-year-old Ohio Heifer, gross weight 5¾ cwt., for $80. B. Westheimer had 5 cars of Horned Cattle on sale not disposed of at noon.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for this forenoon: 1,126 head of Horned Cattle, 10 Cows, 10 Sheep, 190 Veals.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eight street Sheep Market: 2,113 Sheep, 14 Cows.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,441 Hogs, 725 Sheep.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 12.—Cattle—Receipts today, including 16 cars reported to arrive, 16,030 head or 500 cars, against 404 cars for the same time last week, and 313 cars for the same time last year, the last receipts being through consignments; the yards here are bare of stock, with the exception of a few odds and ends. Cows—Receipts this week, 1,200 head, mostly Dairy to Cows; Milch Cows—Demand moderately active; 18 cars were readily disposed of, the balance being shipped through to Eastern markets for sale in first hands. We quote Dairy Cows at $30@$40 ₱ head; new Milch Cows at Springers at $45 ₱ head. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 17,400 head, against 9,800 head for the same time last week, and 6,200 head for the same time last year. The market was slow and dragging; sales comprise about 1,000 head at yesterday's prices; 3 cars unsold, of poor quality. The last receipts were through consignments; sales of 1,200 head Western Sheep, ranging from 80 to 100 lb., at $6 75@$7. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,200 head, against 11,300 head for the same time last week, and 18,100 head for the same time last year. The market was dull and dragging, with but little stock of quality wanted to operate with. Sales comprised about 300 head, leaving 4 cars of heavy corn-fed Hogs in the yards unsold; Yorkers, $6 85@$7; from common to fair, $7 20; best heavy Hogs held against at $7 60; Stillers, $7 10@$7 30.

ALBANY, March 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 439 cars, being 178 cars in excess of last week; the average quality was fully as good as last week; prices were ½c. ₱ lb. lower for good Beeves, which bring 5c. ₱ lb. The market for Sheep was less active and 4c. to 5c. ₱ lb. lower; receipts of the week, 74 cars, against 43 cars last week; the quality was only fair; common to fair, 6c.@6½c.; fair to good, 6½c.@7c.; extra, 7¼c.@7½c.; and extra choice, 7¾c.@8c. The demand for Milch Cows was quiet, and prices are nominally unchanged.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Cattle firm, steady, more active; receipts, 2,800 head; sales of extra at $6 75; choice, $5 65@$6 20; stockers, $3 25@$4 50; shipments, 2,200. Live Hogs active and higher, in good demand; scarce for light weights and for c ice of all grades; receipts, 9,000; light, $6 90@$7; mixed, $7 10@$7 25; heavy, $6 75@$7 90; the most of the sales were at $6 80@$7 30; shipments, 5,500. Sheep fairly active at $3 75@$6 50; receipts, 1,500.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 12.—Flour—Small stock; low grades scarce; superfine, $4 50; double Extra, $4 75; Treble do., $5@$5 50; choice do., $5 75@$6. Corn in good demand; a liberal supply; White Mixed, 82c.; White, 86c.@94c.; choice, 95c.@96c.; choice Yellow, 87c. Hrad dull and declining at $1 25. Hay dull; good supply; prime, $24; choice, $26. Pork in good demand and stronger at $20@$20 25. Dry-salted Meats—A light supply; Shoulders very scarce and firmer at 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10¾c.@10¾c. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c.@12¾c. Hams dull at 12¾c.@13c. Lard quiet; Pierce Steam, 13¾c.@13¾c.; Kettle, 13¾c.@14c.; Refined, 14¼c.; Keg, 14¾c. Sugar firmer; stock, 2,800 hhds.; inferior, 5½c.@6¼c.; common, 6¼c.@6¾c.; fair to fully fair, 7c.@8c.; prime to choice, 8c.@8¾c. Molasses—Stock reduced to 7,500 bbls.; demand good at firmer prices; common, 47c.@53c.; fair, 55c.; prime to choice, 56c.@58c. Whisky dull; held higher; Louisiana and ordinary Western, $1 13; choice Cincinnati, $1 15. Coffee firm; Cargoes, good, fair, 17c.@17¼c.; goo., 17¾c.@18c.; prime, 18¼c. Corn-meal dull at $3 80. A committee of the Merchants' Exchange have decided that 500 bbls. "Maqueen" Pork was irregular in cut, branding, and packing, and not in accordance with the Louisville Convention standard. The *Price Current* says: "We call the attention of merchants to the prompt action of the Exchange in this matter. The course of the committee meets general approval, and is an indication of their future action on any recurrence of such evils, which shippers to New-Orleans would do well to bear in mind." Exchange—New-York, sight, ¼ premium; Sterling, $5 53½; Gold, 115¾.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm; Spring Extras, $4 20@$5 50. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 Spring, 91c.@93¾c.; No. 2 do., $1 00 for regular; 89¾c. for strictly trade, spot; 89¾c., April; 94c., May; 94¾c., June; No. 3 do., 85¾c., rejected, 79c. Corn—Demand light; holders firm; higher; No. 2 Mixed, 64½c., spot; 63¾c., bid, April; 71¾c., bid, May; rejected, 61¾c. Oats—Demand light; holders firm; higher; No. 2, 52⅞c.@53c., spot; 53¾c., bid, April; 56½c., May. Rye quiet; unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Dressed Hogs in good demand; light, $7 30@$7 80; heavy, $7 05@$7 45. Seeds dull and unchanged. Pork excited; prices higher at $18 75, spot; $18 58@$18 87½, April; $19 75, July. Lard active and higher at $12 92½, spot; $13 57½@$13 60, April; $13 80, May. Bulk Meats in fair demand; advanced; Shoulders, 7c.; Short Rib Middles, 10¾c.; short clear do., 10¾c., all loose, spot. Whisky, $1 11. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley. Shipments —6,000 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat active and higher at 90¾c., April; 94½c., May; Corn, 65¾c., April; 71¾c.@71¾c., May. Oats steady. Pork easier at $18 70, April; $19, May. Lard weak.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—Flour steady; unchanged. Wheat irregular, higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 08@$1 09½; No. 3, $1 04@$1 04½. Corn dull; No. 2 Mixed, 54c.@55c. Oats in improved demand; No. 2, 57c.@57½c. Barley quiet, but firm. Rye nominally 99c.@$1. Whisky firm; sales at $1 10; generally held at $1 12. Pork higher, at $19 25, cash; $19 37½, July. Dry-salted Meats strong; a shade higher; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10¾c. and 10¾c. Bacon in improved demand; Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.@11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c.@11¾c. Lard firm at 13¼c. Live Hogs firm and active; Yorkers, $6 25@$6 37½; medium to fair packing, $6 50@$7; good to extra, $7 25@$7 75. Cattle active for all grades; good native Steers, $5 75; fair, $5 25@$5 40; common to medium, $3 75@$4 25; native Stockers, $4 25@$5. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, March 12.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; unchanged. Corn steady at 68c.@69c. Oats steady at 56c.@56c. Rye quiet and steady at $1 10. Barley steady; Canada, $1 40. Butter dull. Clover-seed dull at 11c.@11¼c. Pork firm at $19 25; held higher at close. Lard firm; Steam, 13¾c.@13¾c.; Kettle, 14c.@14½c. Bulk Meats strong; Shoulders, 7c. @7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10¾c. spot; $10 20@$10 29 buyer March; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@10¾c. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. Whisky firm at $1 11. Live Hogs firm; Common, $6 25@6 60; Fair to Medium, $6 90@$7 25; Good to Choice, $7 40@$7 80.

LOUISVILLE, March 12.—Flour firm; good local shipping inquiry; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Fancy, $5 75 @$6 25. Wheat in good demand and firm; Red, $1; Amber and White, $1 05. Corn firm at 66c.@67c. Oats firm at 62c.@64c. Rye quiet but firm; Prime, $1 10. Provisions active and strong. Pork, $20. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10¾c. and 10¾c. Bacon, 11¾c.@11¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c. @13½c. Lard firm; Prime Steam, 14c.@14¼c.; Tierce, 14¾c.; Keg, 15¾c. Whisky firm at $1 11. Bagging quiet but firm at 12¾c.@15c.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 12.—Wheat dull; sales 1 car No. 1 White Western at $1 35. Rye steady at 90c. in the street. Oats dull and steady; sales, 1 car Mixed State at 54c. Barley—The market favors sellers; higher prices are paid and the feeling is firmer; choice Bay held at $1 30; sales, 1 car Jefferson two-rowed at $1 07; two lots No. 2 six-rowed State at $1 10; 1 car Mixed State at $1 05; 1 car No. 2 two-rowed State at $1 05; 2,000 bushels Canada on private terms, and 5,000 bushels do. at $1 30. Malt steady.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 12.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 31½c. Resin firm; Strained, $1 55. Crude Turpentine, firm; Hard, $1 30; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 25. Tar, steady at $1 40.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Wool quiet; prices firm, medium grades most in demand; fine grades rather neglected; quotations unchanged.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

With a fair attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, March 12, the following sales were effected:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick house, with lot, 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-fourth street, south side, 200 feet east of Second avenue, for $10,450, the buyer being R. Gugenheimer, plaintiff in the legal action.

James M. Miller, under a court decree similar to the above, N. B. Horie, Esq., Referee, disposed of an old four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West Thirty-third street, north side, 160 feet east of Eighth avenue, for $6,000, to W. S. Toole.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Jerome Buck, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West Ninety-ninth street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth avenue, for $4,500, to V. K. Stevenson, Jr., one of the defendants in the foreclosure suit. A lot adjoining the above, noticed for sale in the same decree, was withdrawn.

All the other auctions announced for the day were adjourned, as follows:

Sale by Messrs. Lawrence & Co. of a house and lot on West Thirty-fourth street, east of Tenth avenue, adjourned to to-day. Sale by the same auctioneers of a house and lot on East Fortieth street, east of Fourth avenue, adjourned to the 19th inst. Sale by A. H. Muller & Son of a house and lot on East Eighty-seventh street, west of First avenue, adjourned to the 24th inst., and sale by Hugh N. Camp of Morrisania lots, adjourned to the 26th inst.

Among the sales to take place next week we would call special attention to the auction in charge of Messrs. Muller & Son, on Tuesday next, at which the valuable proper y No. 61 Lafayette place, with a a front of 156 feet on Astor place, will be offered.

The only sale to occur to-day is one adjourned from yesterday, namely: By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20.10 by 74.1, on West Thirty-fourth street, north side, 41.8 feet east of Tenth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, MARCH 12.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 four-story brick house and lot, East 74th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 25x102.2.....$10,450

By James M. Miller.

1 four-story brick tenement-house and lot, West 33d st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 8th av., lot 20 x98.9.....$6,000

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 lot, West 99th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.11.....$4,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 11.

Alleh st., w. s., (No. 163,) 25x87.6; A. Kraft to A. Hasey.....$18,500

Same property; A. Hassey to Sarah A. Kraft, ½ part.....9,250

Same property; A. Hassey to A. Kraft, ½ part.....9,250

Mangin st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Birmingham st., 125x98.11; Julia A. N. Clark to M. Hart.....50,000

Mott st., n. s., 101.11 ft. w. of Terrace place, 50x100.6, Morrisania; Terrace place, n. e. corner of Mott st., 54x91.8; Terrace place, e. s., 54.7 ft. n. of Mott st., 54.4x81.3; J. G. J. Kaiser to Hattie Mosley.....3,000

Same property; Hattie Mosley (single) to Johnna, wife of J. G. J. Kaiser.....3,500

Same property; Johnna, wife of J. G. J. Kaiser, to W. H. Phillips and J. L. Follon.....4,000

Willett st., e. s., (No. 38.) 26.10x100; Sarah Halsey, widow, to W. Masterton.....nom.

Same property; W. W. Pomeroy to W. Masterton.....nom.

Same property; A. J. and M. A. Halsey and L. Ingersoll and A. H. Plummer to W. Masterton.....5,000

32d st., (No. 32 East,) s. e., 25x98.9; D. Longerbeck to L. Chiaverino.....21,250

46th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.5,; J. Simon to J. M. Boyd.....28,000

60th st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x100.5; J. C. Eastman to E. W. Stitt.....5,000

79th st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x102; C. L. Cammann to Ella C., wife of H. R. Cammann.....7,150

143d st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x99.11; W. Smith to P. Daly.....1,500

Franklin av., n. s. corner of 7th st., 100x75, Morrisania; Mary E., wife of B. C. Bostwick, to K. A. Franklin.....8,500

Opdyke av., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d st., 150x100; W. Barnard to C. A. Fowler.....1,650

Ivy av., n. w. corner, 103d st., 100.9x125; J. M. Boyd to J. Simon.....20,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, w. s., 55.8 ft. s. of 9th st., 26.6x 117.10; Sailors' Snug Harbor to A. McKenzie, 21 years, per year.....$3,000

Broadway, No. 744, middle basement, 3 years, per year.....1,800

Roosevelt st., Nos. 19 and 21, 5 years, per year.....1,000

William st., No. 208, 5 years, per year.....2,300

9th st., n. s., 83.11 ft. e. of Broadway, 25x 43.11; Sailors' Snug Harbor to A. McKenzie, 21 years, per year.....800

58th st., No. 322 East, 3 years, per year.....1,300

34th av., n. w. corner 76th st., store, &c., 5 years, per year.....1,200

3d av., No. 1,070, store, &c., 3 years, per year, $1 600 and.....1,650

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE TO BROKERS AND INVESTORS IN REAL ESTATE.

Having decided to dispose of the estate of the late Samuel Cochran, we offer the following property, at private bids, in manner following:

Sealed bids to be received at any time, but will not be opened before until the 20th day of March, 1875, at 3 P. M., addressed to GEORGE MOORE, President of the West Side Bank, corner 34th st. and 8th av.

BIDS MARKED COCHRAN ESTATE.

Brokers will be entitled to full commission for any sale effected through them.

House No. 158 West 23d st., 100 feet east of 7th av.; a new four-story and basement brown-stone high-stoop house; size 19x60; containing all modern improvements, built in most thorough manner by days' work, and finished in first-class style for owner's use; size of lot, 19x60; no one sale, and to the other.

No bid will be considered below $20,000.

The present value of lot is.....$10,000

Cost of producing house in its entirety.....19,000

House and lot, total cost.....$29,000

One Mortgage of $9,000 on house, held by Savings Bank.

Also, two full lots on north side of 51st st., between 10th and 11th avs., 475 feet east 11th av.; mortgage $1,200 on both.

No bid will be considered below $2,500 each.

Tree full lots on 116th st., and three full lots on 117th st., directly in rear of 116th st. lots, between 7th and 8th avs., 400 feet east of 8th av. These lots will be sold in pairs, that is, one on 116th st. and one on 117th st., directly in rear, together; 116th st. is a 100 feet street, and is being macadamized, and finished in every respect as a Boulevard, and will be known as the Grand Boulevard: lots on this street are held as high as $8,000 each at the present time.

One pair of lots is fee and clear, the other two pair are mortgaged for $3,000 each.

No bid entertained below $8,000 a pair.

One plot of ground on Dean st., 275 feet from Pacific st., Brooklyn, 75 feet facing by 175 feet 2½ inches deep.

No offer entertained below $1,000.

The Executors reserve the right to sell any or all the foregoing property at private sale, prior to the date for opening bids.

GEORGE MOORE,
W. F. MARTIN,
A. T. SEXSMITH,
Executors of Estate of Samuel Cochran.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1875.

FOR SALE,

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

A PRIME INVESTMENT.

SOUTH-WEST CORNER BROADWAY AND 218T ST., with nearly 50 feet frontage on Broadway, and half block on 21st st. This choice property, with costly improvements, and situated in the very heart of the fashionable retail district, will be offered a few days longer at but little above value of the land. If not sold by the 15th inst., it will be to let.

SAYRE & HALSTEAD,
No. 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ENTIRELY NEW FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 18 and 20 East 58th st., between 5th and Madison avs.; lots full depth; houses, 20x55 feet; hard wood finish of the rooms on parlor floor; rose-wood and walnut mantels; English grates; electric bells; in perfect order and ready for occupancy; will be sold low and on terms to suit; will be shown at any time by the person in charge. For further particulars, apply to the owner, J. R. SMITH, on the premises, from 10 to 11 o'clock, or at No. 79 Cedar st., between 2 and 4.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED.—THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house No. 317 West 51st st., built five years ago, and two years ago put in thorough order, frescoed, &c.; furnished complete; carpets by Hyatt, mirrors by Whittemore, furniture by Phelps, Doremus & Co.; gas fixtures by Nicol, Davison & Co., curtains and lambrequins by Kelly; price $28,500. $20,000 may remain in possession April 1, if wanted. Can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

MADISON AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 53D st., in close proximity to Dr. Hall's new church.—For sale, an attractive and elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x60 feet, well arranged; has gas-room and butler's pantry on parlor floor; basement and bed-room floors finished in hard woods; recently overhauled, and in perfect order; will be sold low, on easy terms; early possession; but 95 feet. Office of estate of H. R. REMSEN, No. 54 William st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

LOTS FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—IN WEST 121st st., between 8th and 9th avs., two lots 50 feet by half the block, with three-story buildings thereon; boilers, engine, and machinery complete; will be sold with the buildings or separately. An adjoining lot, 25x120 feet, with buildings, may be had if desired. Apply to the OWNER, No. 328 West 20th st., who will show the premises.

THAT SUPERBLY FRESCOED, WELL built, hard-wood-finished house, No. 210 West 59th st., for sale, with mirrors and bronze gas fixtures of great elegance; it contains all modern conveniences and improvements of every kind; would lease for five years or more. Apply to HENRY A. MOTT, No. 71 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—53D ST., BROADWAY, AND 6TH AV.—I am just finishing five four-story brown-stone cabinet-trimmed houses, built at the reduced prices, which I will sell less than any similar houses in the market. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.; No. 6 Pine st., 1 P. M.

FOR SALE—NO. 23 WEST 42D ST., OPPOSITE reservoir—Three-term leasehold; ground rent, $300; $10,000 may remain on bond and mortgage; price reasonable. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, corner 42d st. and 6th av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 9 EAST WASHINGTON place, one block west of Broadway; three-story and attic; brick front; high marble stoop; in perfect order; lot 25x100, house 25x60; price low. Inquire of WM. H. WALKER, Pianos, No. 47 East 12th st.

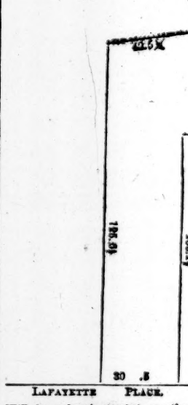
A NEW LIST (REDUCED PRICES) OF large and small houses, for sale on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A FOUR-STORY high-stoop brick house, 21x51x99, situated on 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN.—THE FIRST-class medium-sized house No. 39 West 46th st. For terms apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.



LAFAYETTE PLACE.

Will be sold at auction on the 16th March, 1875, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, to close a trust. The improvements on this valuable property consist of a very large and magnificent dwelling-house, built in the most costly and substantial manner, capable of being divided for lodging purposes. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, or R. M. EMMET, No. 23 Nassau st.

GEO. H. SCOTT, Auctioneer.

GEORGE H. SCOTT, NO. 5 1-2 PINE ST., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 25, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler, attorneys, the following property:

FIFTH AVENUE.—No. 72, north-west corner 13th st., known as the Lenox House, four story, high stoop, brown stone, 51.6x80x100.

TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—No. 425, opposite Theological Seminary, four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 22x70x104.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET.—No. 75, north-west corner 4th av., four-story high-stoop brown-st

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, March 13, at 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, March 20, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, April 3, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 10, at 8 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets $175, gold. Steerage at low rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For insertion of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
B. J. CORBIN, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the south of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 40 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*CUBA.....WED., March 17 PARTHIA.....WED., Mar. 31
ALGERIA.....WED., Mar. 24 ALGERIA.....WED., April 7
*Steamers marked thus do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Helvetia, Sat. Mar. 13, 9 A. M. Spain, Sat. Mar. 27, 8:30 A. M.
England, Sat. Mar. 20, 2 P. M. Italy, Sat. Apl 3, 2:30 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Canada.....Wednesday, March 24, 7 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, Lacroisey.....SATURDAY, March 20
L'AMERIQUE, Porzois.....April 3
PEREIRE, Daney.....SATURDAY, April 17
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, including wine:
First Cabin, $100.....Second, $65.
Third cabin and steerage at low rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGES MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WYOMING.....March 16, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 30, at 11 A. M.
For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $87, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
CITY OF LONDON.....Tuesday, March 16, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, March 20, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 27, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 3, at 1 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80, $100, and $130, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 39 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, March 10
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, March 24
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

AMERICAN LINE.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between
PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL.
Calling at QUEENSTOWN.
Sailing every TUESDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
ILLINOIS.....March 18 INDIANA.....April 8
*KENILWORTH...March 25 OHIO.....April 15
PENNSYLVANIA.....April 1
*
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Liverpool. Queenstown.

RED STAR LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following Steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. From New York.
Nederland, March 13 State of Nevada, March 22
Vaderland, April 3 Switzerland, April 22
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. For New York.
Nederland, Feb. 19 State of Nevada, Feb. 26
Vaderland, March 10 Switzerland, March 29
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $80. Second Cabin, $60
Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery Place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODRELL, Saturday, March 13.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, Wednesday, March 17.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commiss on.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 13, from Pier No. 45 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, March 17 Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 52 South st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 20, from Pier No. 45 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, March 24, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 53 West st.
Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, March 23, at o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $140; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210; and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
Rates of Passage—New-York to San Francisco, $135, $125, or $60 currency, according to location.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
ACAPULCO, Com. A. G. GRAY, March 20, 12 noon.
HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. W. H. RAYMON, April 1, 12 noon, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China the first of every month.
CITY OF TOKIO.....April 1
For freight or passage or further information apply at the Company's office on wharf foot of Canal st., New-York.
REUEN HICKOX, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHHAWN, will sail on SATURDAY, March 20, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. E. BRICKENSTEIN, on SATURDAY, March 27.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.
First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ETNA.....March 13.
ANDES.....March 31.
HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
CLARIBEL.....March 22.
ALPS.....April 9.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, March 18
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF VERA CRUZ (new).....Thursday, April 1
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, April 20
For freight or passage apply to
ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 83 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 13 and April 3 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, March 16.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CRowell, Thursday, March 25.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
MCKELLAR, LYLING & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Dr. THOMSON'S BIBLE CLASS, SUNDAY, at 5 o'clock.
Meeting for young men at 6 o'clock.
SERVICE OF SONG, led by cornet and organ, at 7:30, followed by a short address to young men.
Meetings for young men THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING at 9 o'clock.
Daily meeting for prayer in the lecture room at 4 o'clock.

GREAT SUNDAY-SCHOOL MEETING!
HENRY VARLEY, OF LONDON,
will address the Sunday-school teachers of New-York in the
BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
MONDAY EVENING.
R. C. WILDER,
President New-York S. S. Teachers' Association.
WILLIAM PRELPS,
President Baptist S. S. Teachers' Association.
Mr. Varley will give a Bible reading in the Tabernacle on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
SUNDAY MORNING at 11.
ANNIVERSARY SERMON.
EVENING at 7:45,
Familiar talks with young people.
Subject—"What Shall I Read?"

A GRAND RALLY AT THE FREE TABERNACLE M. E. Church, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., by Rev. J. S. Inskip. Mass-meeting of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society at 7:30 P. M. Addresses by Bishop Andrews, Rev. J. S. Inskip, J. B. Cornell, and others.

AT THE HARVARD ROOMS, NO. 729 6TH AV.—Dr. H. P. Fairfield, inspirational medium, will speak before the New-York Association of Spiritualists, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Conference from 2 to 5 o'clock. The public invited.

ABBOTT, REV. WM. P., PASTOR OF WASHington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach at 7:30 P. M. Communion at 10:30 A. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:15 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH st., one west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach at morning service; Rev. Dr. Rylance at evening.

ALL SOULS CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st., Rev. Dr. Bellows, Pastor. Sunday, March 14, services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All seats free in the evening. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th av. and 22d st.—Rev. Dr. J. A. M. Chapman, Pastor, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M.

BERKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH,
East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Preaching by the Pastor, Rev Wm. H. Thomas.
Topic for morning service—
"The Religion Demanded by the Times."
Topic for evening service—
"The Strength and Weakness of Young Men."

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Lexington and Bedford sts.—Rev. F. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Strangers are cordially invited to meet with us. Subject Sabbath morning—"Eternal Life."

CONFIRMATION.—THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP OF New York will preach and administer the rite of Confirmation in the Church of St. John Baptist, corner Lexington av. and 35th st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock. Seats free. Morning service, sermon, and communion at 10:30. Rev. Dr. Duffie, Rector.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., BETween 13th and 14th sts., Rev. Mr. Lyford, of Utah Territory, at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"Mormonism." Rev. F. Hoitorne, D. D., Pastor, at 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school and adult Bible-classes at 2:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st.—March 14, 1875, morning service, 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service, 3:30 o'clock. The Rev. Wm. H. Pearce, minister in charge, will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTERIAN,) corner Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday at 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Rowland, Rector.—Morning service, (holy communion,) 10:30; evening service, 7:30. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Dix. The Wednesday evening lecture (8 o'clock) by Rev. Dr. Weston.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, pastor, preaches Sunday morning. Subject—"The Precious Blood." Evening—"Paul at Thessalonica and Berea." Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, CORNER Madison av. and 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Divine services morning at 10:30; afternoon at 3:30. The Rector will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV. and 34th st.—Rev. William R. Alger will preach at 11 and 7:30. Subject—"Humanity in the Depths Crying unto God."

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. M. S. Terry, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M., on "The Last War;" at 7:30 P. M. on "The Judgment." Dr. T. S. Lambert will lecture Monday night, March 15, at 8 o'clock, on "Longevity." Lecture free to the public.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector.
Sunday-school at 9 A. M.
Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Rev. W. R. Reid, of Reformed Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, will preach in the morning, the Rector will officiate in the evening.
All cordially invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 14th inst. Holy Communion, 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, 10:30 A. M.; children's service, 3:30 P. M. Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 P. M.

FALSE PROPHETS, WHO ARE THEY?—The messenger of the Judgment Dispensation will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Many False Prophets Foretold are the Popular Clergy."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st.—Rev. Thos. Armitage, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening; hours of service, 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. All will be cordially welcome. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth st., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song by a choir of children, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Public invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIFTY-THIRD ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Pastor preaches morning and evening. Baptism at close of evening service. Concert and festival Tuesday evening, 16th inst.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND 4th av.—Preaching by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 evening. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

GILES B. STEBBINS, ESQ., OF DETROIT, Lectures at No. 57 West 33d st., near Broadway, at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"The Kingdom of Heaven: How to Seek it." At 7:30 P. M., "The Primal Gospel and Spiritual Realities." The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M. Sociable on Monday evening.

GRACE BAPTIST CHAPEL, 29TH ST., WEST of 9th av.—Rev. Robert Cameron will preach morning and evening. Morning subject—"The Second Coming of Christ." All invited.

HANSON PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. D. Fulton, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning at the usual hour. Subject—"The Trial that is, and is to be." And in the evening at 7:30. Subject—"The Atheistic Tendency."

HENRY VARLEY
will preach
on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
In BARNUM'S
HIPPODROME,
and in the evening
at 7:30 o'clock.
Come and welcome
No collection

INTERESTING AND THRILLING ADDRESS on "Mormonism" by Rev. C. F. Lyford, Pastor of the M. E. Church in Provo Utah Territory, on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, in the Central M. E. Church, 7th av., between 13th and 14th sts. All denominations invited.

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. Fletcher Hamblin, Pastor, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M.: Subject—"Manner and Subject of Prayer." In the evening at 7:30 P. M.: Subject—"Christians in the Fire." Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6:15 P. M. All are invited.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. Mr. Swaney, of Johnstown, Penn., will preach on Sabbath morning at 10:30, and afternoon at 3 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., (BELOW 42D ST.—Lecture by Frothingham will precede on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Dimensions of Life." Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Class in the New Testament at 4 o'clock.

MORMONISM AND THE CONDITION OF Affairs in Utah.—Rev. C. F. Lyford, of Provo, Utah, will address the people at the M. E. Church, 41st st., near 6th av., on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All denominations invited.

MORNING STAR SUNDAY-SCHOOL Monthly concert, SUNDAY, 2:30 P. M. Mrs. Annie Randell Dodd will read. Prominent speakers will address the meeting. Chapel, No. 165 West 26th st.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting next in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner 34th st., at 7:30 o'clock. (Note the change of place.) Address by Rev. Charles H. Eve est, of Brooklyn. Subject—"A Christian Home." Lesson, "Joshua's Inheritance" expounded by Henry Varley, of England.

N. Y. S. S. ASSOCIATION.—THE "Primary" Class this day as usual, and so the "Superintendents'" Class next Tuesday; the "Normal" Class, Dr. John H. Vincent, conductor, next Friday evening in Dr. Crosby's Church Chapel. All teachers are invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 31st st. and 8th av. Rev. A. B. Rossiter, Pastor.—Morning service, 10:30; subject—"Make Your Profession of Christ;" evening service, 7:30; subject—"Pray On." Young people's prayer-meeting at 7 o'clock.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.
Morning, 10:30; Rev. GIDEON DRAPER will speak on the JEW IN ENGLAND in the series. MOODY and SANKEY, which he has recently witnessed.
Evening, 7:30: Rev. N. G. Cheney, the Pastor, will preach.
Visitors cordially welcomed.

OLD FORSYTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, having been handsomely remodeled, will be opened for service Sunday. Rev. J. W. Barnhart, our Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free; all invited.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. GEORGE J. MILLIGAN, OF CITY Mission, will preach tomorrow in the North Dutch Church Chapel, corner William, Fulton and Ann sts., entrances No. 103 Fulton and No. 58 Ann st. Morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30 o'clock. In this chapel, the Fulton Street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

REV. ERSKINE N. WHITE, D. D., Pastor, will preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Half-hour prayer-meeting in the lecture-room at close of evening service.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL Supreach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st. and 4th av., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-schools at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

REV. ANDREW LONGACRE WILL ADdress the young people, at Central M. E. Church, 7th av., near 14th st., on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 7:30 P. M. A cordial welcome to all.

REV. H. A. BUTTZ, A. M., OF DREW THEOlogical Seminary, will preach in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st near 6th av., Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Strangers specially welcome.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF SEVENTH Street M. E. Church, will preach Sabbath morning at 10:30 and in the evening at 7:30. Seats all free. Friends and strangers welcome.

REV. DR. DOWLING WILL PREACH AT Dr. Hepworth's, (Church of the Disciples,) 45th st., on Sunday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE First Mission Baptist Church, corner Leight and Varick sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services: celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer at 9; litany and celebration (choral) at 10:30 o'clock. Children's service at 3 P. M. Evening prayer (choral) at 7:30 o'clock. The Rector will officiate. Strangers will be furnished with seats.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner Broome and Ridge sts.—Rev. G. C. Lucas will deliver the second lecture in the series, on the unseen worlds, and their inhabitants, next Sabbath evening, March 14, at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"We See God in Heaven." Seats free. All are welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, Harlem, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; children's singing-school, 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INstitute, Room No. 24.—Preaching to-morrow (Sunday) by Elder William Sinart at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. on subjects connected with the second coming of Christ and a future life by a resurrection at the last day.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

SECOND ADVENT MEETINGS, NO. 138 WEST 24th st.—Preaching on the Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject in the evening a continuation of the first part of Mr. Varley's discourse of last Monday afternoon.

ST. THOMAS' CHOIR.—CONTRALTO AND Tenor Soloists wanted. Competitive trial. Boy Soprano chorus. Circulars at the church and at Chickering's, No. 11 East 14th st. A solo basso for the quartet wanted from May 1. GEO. WM. WARREN, Director.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5th av.—Free seats. Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 2:45 for deaf mutes, 4 and 8 P. M. The mission will be continued, Rev. Mr. Morgan preaching every evening at 8, and other clergymen daily at 12 M.

SIXTH AVENUE UNION REFORMED CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. William S. Merritt, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Friends and strangers cordially invited.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—Services, 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. Sylvace, will preach in the morning, and Rev. R. Heber Newton, at the evening service.

THE NEW M. E. CHURCH ON NORTH side of 61st st., between 2d and 3d avs., will be dedicated Sunday, March 14. Services at 10:30 A. M., conducted by Rev. Bishop Janes; sermon by Rev. Bishop Andrews. At meeting at 3 P. M. A. S. Gorsell, Esq., President Board of City Missions, will preside; addresses by Gen. C. B. Fisk and other distinguished laymen. Evening sermon at 7:30 o'clock by Rev. R. S. Dashiel, D. D.
Sermons during week as follows:
Monday evening, T. De Witt Talmage, D. D.
Tuesday evening, Thomas Armitage, D. D.
Thursday evening, Cyrus D. Foss, D. D.
Friday evening, John Hall, D. D.
Wednesday evening, Halsted's Praying Band.
Rev. ROBERT CROOK, LL. D., Pastor.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning:
"THE SUBLIMITY OF CHRISTIAN LABOR."
Evening:
"SOLOMON'S SEARCH FOR HAPPINESS."
Baptism after the evening sermon.
Young men and strangers cordially invited.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERVICE OF THE Ladies' Association in aid of the House of the Good Shepherd, Rockland County, will be held in Trinity Chapel, 25th st., on Sunday evening, March 14, 7:30 o'clock. Addresses from Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., Rev. J. H. Gallaher, and other clergymen.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching to-morrow by the Pastor, Rev. John Kirkpatrick, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

PERSONAL.

TO THE HEIRS OF LEBBEUS LAWRENCE, who was the son of Jonathan John Lawrence, who was the son of Jonathan Lawrence, who was the son of John Lawrence and Mary Towsley Lawrence, his wife, said Lebbeus Lawrence was born in the province of Nova Scotia, about the year of 1768, and when a child was taken to the State of Massachusetts. His heirs, or any of them, will hear something greatly to their advantage by addressing,
HUNTLEY & MARVIN, Attorneys,
No. 76 Basinghall st.,
London, England.

MARBLE MANTELS.

SWEARTS' SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
NOS. 20 AND 22 EAST 35TH ST.
Has a Parlor Suite, with or without private Table, or can be divided.
Arrangements can be made temporarily or for the year, and also for the Summer in her house in Saratoga.

TWO CONNECTING SECOND STORY FRONT rooms: also other rooms to rent with board to adults who desire a refined home. Apply at No. 61 West 17th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, with hot and cold water, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADISON PARK.—Third floor, bath, &c.: handsomely furnished; with or without private table. Also parlor and bedroom. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.—VACATED 1ST of March.—An elegantly-furnished floor, with or without meals served from hotel. Highest references exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—THREE SINGLE AND one double.—Table first-class. References given and required. No. 46 East 20th st.

TO A FIRST-CLASS PHYSICIAN.—ONE or more handsomely-furnished rooms; possession May 1. 4 East 28th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 33 EAST 23D ST.—MRS R. H. JENKINS HAS a desirable third story front room, sunny, to rent, with board.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS and single room on third floor to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 361 6TH AV.—FRONT ROOMS, NEWLY FURnished, with or without board. Terms moderate to a small family of adults.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms en suite or singly; superior board; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD floor room for gentleman and wife. Superior board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FIRST-CLASS NEIGHBORhood, near or on 5th or Madison av.; for gentleman and wife. Address C., Post Office Box No. 712.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 3 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the south, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M. arrive Washington 4:10 P. M.

SUPERINTENDENT WALLING.

HIS TRIAL BEFORE THE POLICE BOARD.

THE DETENTION OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERS THE CRIME—TESTIMONY OF THE ROBBERS AND THEIR RELATIVES—SWEENEY'S SISTER RETAINS EX-MAYOR HALL WITH A PORTION OF THE STOLEN MONEY—A STRAIGHT STORY BY THE SUPERINTENDENT—HE CLAIMS TO KNOW AND TO HAVE OBSERVED THE LAW—THE DECISION RESERVED TILL THE NEXT MEETING.

The trial of Superintendent George W. Walling took place yesterday before the Board of Police at the Central Office. All the Commissioners were present, and President Matsell presided. Mr. Seth C. Hawley, Chief Clerk of the Police Department, and ex-Mayor Hall appeared for the prosecution, while the Superintendent was defended by Mr. John H. Strahan. Among those present during the trial were Mr. John Hoey, Superintendent of the Adams Express Company; Inspector Speight, Detectives Warlow, Elder, and King, Capts. Irving, Byrnes, and Petty, of the Police force, and a host of Superintendent Walling's personal friends. The charges upon which Superintendent Walling was placed on trial, grew out of the arrest of Daniel Haury, John Sweeney, and James Drew on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of a safe in charge of Adams Express Company, containing a large sum in money and bonds. Haury, who was a driver in the employ of the company, was convicted of the robbery on the testimony of Sweeney, (who turned State's evidence,) and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Sing Sing. The charges were that the parties were arrested by order of Superintendent Walling on the night of Friday, the 5th ult., and were detained without being taken before a Police Magistrate until the Monday morning following, which, it is claimed, was in violation of section 32 of the charter of 1873, which provides for the immediate arraignment of prisoners made by the Police, before a magistrate, if the arrest is made during court hours, and if not then at the next public session of the court, under the penalty of ten days fine or dismissal. He was also charged with having violated rule 42 of the Police regulations, which requires the Superintendent to report to the board if any person has been detained in custody more than twenty-four hours, with the reasons for such detention.

The first witness called was Mr. William Morgan, Assistant Clerk of the Tombs Police Court, who testified that the court was open for the transaction of business from 8 A. M. to 12 M. and from 2 to 3:30 P. M. on Saturday, the 6th ult., and from 8 A. M. to 10:30 A. M. on Sunday, the 7th, and that Judge Smith presided on those days.

John Sweeney, one of the accomplices of Haury in the robbery, was then called. Sweeney is a young man of genteel appearance, and lived formerly at No. 26 Rector street. He testified as follows: I am now an inmate of the House of Detention; I was arrested on the night of Feb. 5, between 10 and 12 o'clock, by a Police officer; I was taken to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house corner of Church and Liberty streets, and detained there about an hour; I was then taken in a cab to Police Head-quarters and detained there until Monday morning; I was confined in two different cells; I saw Superintendent Walling for the first time on Saturday morning and had a short conversation with him; I saw him again that same night; I saw him on Sunday once or twice; the Superintendent asked me some questions relative to the robbery, and appeared to take down my answers in writing; two ladies named Louise Wilson and Lena Leutz were brought into my presence and I was asked whether I knew them; on Sunday night I made a statement relative to the robbery; I did not implicate Drew; said he "wasn't in it;" I was taken down town on Sunday night; during the time that I was locked up I did not see any of the Commissioners to know them; I was not told what I was charged with when first arrested.

James Drew was the next witness, and testified: "I was arrested at 7 P. M.. on Friday, as I was leaving my house, by two of Pinkerton's men, and was taken to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house; I was charged with being implicated in the Adams Express robbery; I was kept there a part of the night and subsequently taken in a carriage to Police Head-quarters; remained there about five minutes, and was then taken to the Mercer Street Police Station; I was detained there until noon on Saturday; I was then brought back to Police Head-quarters and detained in a cell there until Monday morning, when I was taken to the Tombs; the Superintendent asked me a number of questions while locked up at Police Head-quarters; I was discharged at the Police Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Strahan—I was a companion of Sweeney and Haury, and was frequently in their company as late as midnight, but seldom later. On Sunday morning, the 7th inst., Superintendent Walling brought an open note from Mr. Hall and read it to me; this was the first intimation I had that Mr. Hall had been retained as counsel. Superintendent Walling told me that there was no evidence against me, and I would be discharged as soon as taken to court.

Sweeney was recalled, and testified that the first intimation he had that Mr. Hall had been retained as counsel was when Superintendent Walling read the note referred to by Drew.

Margaret Sweeney, of No. 26 Rector street, sister of John Sweeney, was then sworn, and testified: Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Saturday I called at Mr. Hall's office and left a note for him, retaining him to defend my brother, Haury, and Drew, who had been arrested for the robbery; I then went to Police Head-quarters with Mrs. Haury, wife of Daniel Haury, and saw Superintendent Walling; asked him to let me see my brother; he said, "I will not at present, but if you come back between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon I will let you see him, if I prudently and judiciously can;" I went away and saw Mr. Hall between 3 and 4 o'clock, who advised me to again demand to see my brother; called at Police Head-quarters between 5 and 6 o'clock and saw Superintendent Walling; he again refused to allow me to see my brother; I told him that my counsel had advised me that he should take the prisoners before a Magistrate; Superintendent Walling then said, "You've come to talk law with me, have you? I won't let you see your brother, and I will send him and your counsel to State Prison;" at about 10 o'clock, called again at Police Head-quarters and left a note for my brother and one for Superintendent Walling in the hands of Inspector Speight.

Cross-examined by Mr. Strahan—I am a dressmaker; lived two years at No. 26 Rector street; left there last Friday; never was arrested for complicity in the robbery; know a detective named O'Conner; on the 26th ult. was taken by O'Connor to the District Attorney's Office; I delivered to the District Attorney a package containing $3,020, given me by my brother before he was arrested; I supposed this was a portion of the proceeds of the robbery; I had this money in my possession when I wrote to Mr. Hall; I spent a portion of it; I delivered to the District Attorney all the money I had, but not all I got from my brother; I surrendered it when my brother told me to give it up; my brother told me after the robbery, when he gave me the package of money, that if he or Haury got into any trouble I was to engage Mr. Hall as counsel, and use the money to defend them with; the retainer I gave Mr. Hall was a portion of this money.

Roundsman Jacob B. Warlow, of the detective force, testified merely regarding the arrest of Haury and Sweeney.

Mrs. Mary Haury was then called and testified as follows: I am the wife of Daniel Haury; I was with Maggie Sweeney when she called on Superintendent Walling and asked to see her brother; I also asked to see my husband; the Superintendent refused, but said if we came back between 5 and 6 o'clock he might allow us to see them; returned at 5 o'clock with Maggie Sweeney and Mary Jane Drew, sister of James Drew, one of the prisoners; the Superintendent again refused to allow us to see the prisoners; I said counsel had advised us that we had a right to see our relatives; the Superintendent said, "Oh, you've came here to talk law; I'll send your husband and the counsel to State Prison;" there was nothing said during the interview about a Magistrate.

The testimony of Daniel Haury, the principal in the robbery, taken before Commissioner Disbecker on Monday last, after Haury had been convicted, but before sentence had been pronounced, was then read by Mr. Hanley. He corroborated the testimony of Sweeney, and detailed the manner in which he was taken from Police Head-quarters to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, and afterward to the Fourteenth Precinct. He testified that Detective King called on him several times, and endeavored to induce him to "squeal," and also detailed an interview he had with Mr. Hoey, of Adams Express Company, in presence of Commissioner Matsell. The substance of this affidavit has already been published in THE TIMES.

The prosecution here rested and Superintendent Walling was called as the first witness for the defense. He appeared in full uniform, and on being sworn, testified as follows:

I heard rumors of the robbery a few days after it was said to have occurred, but did not receive any official information about the matter until some time after. I heard that some bonds had been exhibited in a lager beer saloon by some young men under peculiar circumstances. I sent for the parties in whose possession the bonds were, and learned from them that they had found the bonds in the street. I became satisfied from investigation that this was true, and the parties were not detained; the bonds were turned over to the Adams Express Company, who claimed them; I then became aware of the circumstances of the robbery; a few days after an officer of the Nineteenth Precinct informed me that a driver in the employ of Adams Express Company, who was known as Johnny Phillips, had given a girl $100 to buy a ball dress, and exhibited large amounts in greenbacks, which he accounted for by saying that his aunt had died and left him $500,000; this man was traced and found to be Haury; I then gave orders for the arrest of Haury, Sweeney, and Drew; they were arrested on Friday night, but I did not hear of it until I reached Police Head-quarters on Saturday morning; after transacting the routine business of my office I gave the matter my attention; I saw Miss Sweeney when she called on me, and I refused to allow her to see her brother, but told her that if she called in the afternoon I would allow her to see him if not inconsistent with my duty; when she called in the evening with Mrs. Haury I again refused to permit her to see her brother; she said that I had promised to permit the interview, and also that "Lawyer Hawes," as I understood her, had advised her that her brother should be taken before a Magistrate; I said, "I thought you had come to ask a favor, but as you have engaged counsel you had better be guided by his advice. I've got the prisoners, and intend to keep them until I am ready to take them to court. I don't mean to talk to you any more about the matter;" I then went out into my main office; when I reached the office at 9 A. M. on Sunday I was handed a note from Mr. Hall, which had been left with Inspector Speight, demanding that the prisoners be taken to court; I immediately wrote a note to Mr. Hall, asking him at what hour he would be prepared for an examination, as I would have the prisoners at court at any hour to suit his convenience; Detective King returned with a verbal message, naming the hour of 10 A. M. on Monday for the examination; Drew was discharged on being taken to court; a large portion of the money was recovered on Sunday night from information obtained from Sweeney; it was found buried in a cellar, and amounted to $25,800 in greenbacks; this money was delivered to the District Attorney.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hall—I was first appointed on the Police Dec. 22, 1847; with the exception of a few months from August, 1856, to April, 18, 7, have been a member of the Police force ever since; I am aware of the provisions of section 32 of the charter, and also familiar with rule 42 of the regulations of the Department; I did not consider it my duty to disobey the law, but I believed it to be my duty to detain the prisoners until I could procure the witnesses necessary to secure a conviction; when they were first arrested I did not have the testimony; this was subsequently obtained; I did not have Sweeney as a witness until Saturday; he did not confess until Saturday night; I had Lena Leutz detained as a witness on Friday; I had no warrant for the arrest of these parties; did not think it was necessary; Mr. Hoey made an oral charge against them; did not have any affidavits in the case; I took the statement of the men down in writing; sent Haury to Mercer Street Police Station, and Drew to the Mulberry Street Station to prevent them communicating with each other; I saw some of the Police Commissioners, but had no conversation with them about the robbery; the matter was under my personal charge, and I did not think it necessary to talk to the Commissioners about it; Commissioner Voorhis saw Miss Sweeney and Mrs. Haury coming out of my office on Saturday evening, but I did not say anything to him about the matter, because there was a TIMES reporter present; the reason I refused to allow the relatives to see the prisoners was to prevent any communication between them that would defeat the ends of justice and would interfere with the conviction of the prisoners and the recovery of the property; I don't think it is the duty of the Police to warn prisoners not to make any statement that might be used against them; there is no statute which makes it the duty of the Police to do so; I questioned the prisoners on three or four different occasions; took their statements in writing; I did not let Drew go after I learned that he was not implicated in the robbery, fearing that he would go to the place where the box was buried and exhume it before I learned where it was; I made no report to the Board of Police of the detention of the prisoners, as required by rule 42, because there was no meeting of the board during the time the prisoners were detained.

Detective Richard King was called, and testified that he took a note from Superintendent Walling to Mr. Hall; the latter first set the hour for the examination at 9 A. M. on Monday, and afterward changed it to 10 A. M.

This closed the evidence in the case, and Mr. Hall declined to address the court on the part of the prosecution. Mr. Strahan, for the defense, made a strong argument, claiming that the charter, as he construed it, had not been violated by the Superintendent, nor had rule 42 been violated according to the evidence in the case, since there having been no board in session during the time the prisoners were detained, he could not comply with the rule which requires him to make report to the board.

At the conclusion of Mr. Strahan's remarks the court adjourned. The decision in the case is reserved until the next meeting of the board.

THE STOCKVIS INQUEST.

FURTHER TESTIMONY—HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY ON THE STAND—THE JURY TO VISIT BLACKWELL'S ISLAND TO-DAY.

The inquest into the cause of the death of Jacob B. Stockvis was continued yesterday by Coroner Kessler.

Francis C. Speight, Police Inspector, was first called. He testified that he had caused a general alarm to be sent to all the Police stations on the day the disappearance of Mr. Stockvis was reported to him.

Jeremiah Lynch, keeper at the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, recognised the portrait shown him as that of the prisoner seen by him in cell No. 49 on Feb. 26, when two of his friends called to see him; he never heard him speak; the cell is intended for insane persons.

John F. Bolan, an inmate of the Workhouse, said he had written a letter to Dr. Hirsch, informing him that Stockvis was on the island. He had done so in consequence of having seen an advertisement describing the missing man.

Patrick Golding, engineer of the Workhouse, described the appearance of the deceased when he landed from the steam-boat. He was very feeble, and the witness thought he was just recovering from a fit of delirium tremens; when he left the Island he looked much better.

William Heuley, the master tailor of the Workhouse, testified in regard to the receipt of Mr. Stockvis' clothing.

Dr. Walter Jaynes, the physician in charge of the Workhouse, said he had been there since Dec. 23, 1874. After testifying at some length concerning the general method, treatment, and the care of the inmates of the institution with which he was connected, the witness was shown the photograph of Mr. Stockvis. He did not recognize the portrait as that of any one ever seen by him on the island, and did not remember ever having seen the man in question.

Dr. Kitchen, the physician in charge of Blackwell's Island, was the next witness called. He said he had been in charge of the medical department of the institutions on the island since 1874, excepting the Lunatic Asylum and Small-pox Hospital. Dr. Kitchen did not know anything about the case before the jury of his own knowledge, and his testimony was mainly in regard to the treatment of the sick, and the rules and regulations concerning the reception of prisoners and paupers in the hospital.

Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, President of the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction, was then called. The Coroner said the object in calling Mr. Bailey was to endeavor to fix the responsibility of the treatment of the deceased, as he had been unable to ascertain upon whom it rested. Mr. Bailey said he supposed the responsibility of the board began when the man was committed, and that the Warden of the Workhouse was the proper person to call upon for an account of what had been done after Stockvis had been received at the Workhouse. The Warden had control of the Workhouse, and his instructions were that should any one be ill he should have him attended to in accordance with the instincts of humanity. The Warden was a man of great experience, and had been twenty-eight years in the service of the department. After some further testimony regarding the general discipline and regulations observed, Mr. Bailey said that he had understood the jury were going to visit the island, and that he had given orders that every facility should be afforded them to make a thorough investigation into the case.

Sergeant Phillips was then recalled. He said he had never told Justice Flammer that he had seen Stockvis as a prisoner, but he might have said that he had seen him somewhere.

Mrs. Rosa Hirsch, the sister of the deceased, was next called. She gave a description of the disappearance of her brother, and of the long search made by the family before they found him. She also described his condition when brought home, and the scene of his death. She never saw him intoxicated, and knew him not to be addicted to drinking.

The jury were notified that they would have to visit Blackwell's Island this morning, and the inquest was then adjourned until Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock.

ARREST OF A CHILD-STEALER.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 12.—"Puss" Oakley, the woman who stole the child of John H. Beckwith in Georgetown, D. C., yesterday, was arrested to-day by Deputy Marshal Frey, on Fayette street, in front of Rennert's Hotel, which she was passing with the child in her arms. The woman is a bright mulatto, and the fact of having a white child in her arms attracted the attention of Marshal Frey, who immediately stopped her, a glance having shown him that she answered the description of the party who stole the child. The woman was then taken to the Marshal's Office, and the detectives from Washington having arrived, she was handed over to them, and left for Washington with the child.

THE AMERICAN REVIVALISTS IN LONDON.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—A cable dispatch has been received here requesting the prayers of all Christians on the coming Sabbath for Moody and Sankey's religious work in London, which commenced this week under circumstances of extraordinary interest. Vast pains have been taken to reach the entire population by personal visitation. Large buildings have been erected, to be used in connection with those now available. Agricultural Hall, which holds 20,000 people, Exeter Hall, and the Queen's Opera-house, have been engaged. Fifty thousand dollars have already been subscribed to meet the expenses of the work.

MR. BEECHER'S TALK.

THE CHARACTER OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

THEIR TROUBLES HAVE STRENGTHENED THEM—THE SISTER CHURCHES MEDDLED WHERE THEY HAD NO RIGHT TO INTERFERE—GOD WAS DEALING WITH THE CHURCH—"THE DAY DAWNS, THE DARKNESS BREAKS."

"Eight hundred and twenty-three," said Mr. Beecher, at 7:30 o'clock, last evening, and the audience that filled every seat in the lecture-room, and crowded every aisle, sang in a deep, strong swell of harmony:

"Walk in the light, so shalt thou know
The fellowship of love,
His spirit only can bestow;
Who reigns in light above."

"Brother Benedict, will you pray?" said Mr. Beecher when the hymn was ended. There was no response, and Brother Davenport was called on. He responded, and then the 794th hymn was sung.

Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher then prayed: "Bless Thy servant, the Pastor of this church, O Lord. We need not mention to Thee the trial to which he is now exposed, but we would commend him to Thy love, to Thy tender mercy and care. And we would pray that he may be enabled to stand in the midst of his troubles by Thy strength, and that Thou wilt carry him through this trial and make it work to the glory of God and the advancement of Thy cause, and make his vindication as clear as the noonday sun." Then, in praying for the coming of the kingdom of God, he said, "May the time soon come when the nations will be as mothers and not as wild beasts."

After the singing of another hymn, Mr. Beecher said: "When our Master commanded his people to let their good works so shine that they should be like a light which the world might see, and glorify God, I suppose the Apostles were giving to us an example of their interpretation of this saying in rebearsing to the different churches their good works and praiseworthy qualities. Paul, especially, in his epistles tells with great circumstantiality the good works both of men and of churches, showing that he believed that by encouraging them he could help them on to continuing in righteousness. In the rigorous habits of thought which were inculcated in the old Puritan churches of New-England much was done to discourage that quality, and among them and those who come from them there is a repression of this kind of thought. The Methodists have more of this quality, and I have hardly ever gone to a Methodist meeting without hearing some good brother thank God that he is a Methodist. Although I think perhaps they carry the principle too far, yet their practice is more apostolic and is better than the spirit of the New-England churches which kept everybody's head bowed down.

I have said this as preliminary to the remarks I want to make about Plymouth Church. I have been with you now twenty-seven years, nearly twenty-eight. The church is my child. I can read to you its history understandingly, because I have arrived at years of discretion. At least if I am ever coming to them I may be considered to have done so already. While I feel that I ought to say nothing as self-gratulation, yet I ought to point out certain elements in the church to you. I came here when as yet there was none of it, when there was just enough of a nucleus to be the voice of one crying in the wilderness, "Come over and settle among us. The church has grown up into what it is not so much by my influence as by that of the truths, the great and fundamental truths, that I have preached. Ye are our letters of orthodoxy. While I have from the first maintained the independence of the pulpit, and have forbidden and have made it almost impossible for any one to attempt to limit me in my utterances or to dictate to me, or to stop me from the utterances of the truth as I see it, yet I have also striven to maintain the independence of the pews, and have always scrupulously avoided meddling with the liberty of the members of the church except to enforce it. I never had a circle of friends through whom I tried to work out my plans. I never sought to influence any special work of the church. My influence has been so great with you that I knew that a single word from me would stop or alter the plans of the church at almost any time, and I felt that it was dangerous for me to express myself. When I have been lawfully and properly consulted, however, on any matter concerning the church, I have never avoided response. I have aimed from the beginning to develop in the members of the church the highest character of Christian manhood that frail humanity would permit. To the end I have given my strongest efforts, and I have labored, God is my witness, with all my soul.

Our lot has fallen in a most critical period of the world's history. Every law and every custom which dealt with or had to do with the liberty and the rights of man has been in question. We have changed our position from that of a nation holding millions of slaves to that of a free people. During the years of strife and trouble which preceded this change, Plymouth Church has held no doubtful position. I have been during the strife no lazy black knight, but while I have always devoted myself first to teaching the church the great spiritual truths which it was my duty to teach, I have at the proper times and manners maintained the rights of man. There never has been a time when a colored person, cleanly and decently clad—no matter how humbly, if he were cleanly clad, he could always sit in Plymouth Church, and looked over my congregation frequently and seen them here and there, but I never yet said a word to you on the subject, and I never put anybody up to bringing them in. I saw and rejoiced to see by this that the church recognized in these the men who were going to the judgment seat of God with you—who are to be eternally growing until they shall be kings reigning with you. The idea of the value of a man so worked on the minds of this church that no one was ever rejected here at a time when they were shut out every theatre, from every concert and lecture room, when they could not ride in our city cars. This was not because I had preached this to you, but because the church had recognized the principles that had been taught. When the very nation was rocked by the fires of civil war, God blessed this church, and it held steadfast to the great principles. I cannot say that everytaing was done that ought to have been done, but the church did its part, because they recognized the equality of manhood. In the great and difficult work of reconstruction which followed the war, with its countless and puzzling questions, that made the work almost more difficult than the war itself, the church held firm, with no discord nor division.

When twenty-five years of my ministry had elapsed I stood on the platform in the other room and congratulated the church on the fact that we had never had so much difference or trouble in the church as required me to call the Deacons together to deliberate with a single officer of the church as to what we should do. I had then no idea of what was impending—that I was standing on the edge of so great and serious trouble. I am now alluding to the church discipline. In this matter I stood as a spectator, because when charges were made against a member of the church I knew they affected me, and that I was the centre of the trouble. And, although I was the Chairman of the Standing Committee, I never attended one of their meetings during their consideration of the question. A proper delicacy prevented me from influencing them, even by my presence. I left my case in the hands of God and of His church here. [Applause.] Hush, hush! I am not speaking for your enthusiasm now; I am speaking for the Master and for His great truths. I marked the effects of those divine truths that I had preached, and preached so emphatically as to alarm my brother preachers. I have so insisted that the regnant principle of the universe was love, that men have said that the eternal principles of divine truth have been given up. I looked at this time, therefore, to see how the old ship would carry herself. She went right on through that trouble. I don't think any church has ever loved a man so much as you have loved me, and I doubt, indeed, whether a man ever had so much love as I have had.

Then came the action of our sister churches. There is nothing in the world more provocative than the interference of those who have no right to interfere. You may talk of the Christian graces, but human nature rebels at this. Go and interfere with a mother's baby and see where the Christian graces will be. Go across the street and interfere with your neighbor's house-keeping affairs, and the more intimate you are with him the hotter your reception will be. So it was with this great church. It had received great praise of men. It had considerable of a good opinion of itself, and when it suddenly found itself under the action of other churches—action that seemed invidious and uncalled for—I won't say there was no recalcitration, took its kicking back, but, on the whole, the church did well. So we weathered the second strait, blessed be God. Then when the National Council was called—and it was called in a manner that was in violation of all equity, and history will record it—the calling in several words than I care to use now—the church bore itself well.

But God was indeed dealing with the church, and he sent trouble after trouble, not one thorn but a whole crown. We went through the investigations of last Summer, and all the Summer's experiences, and came to the present experience to which I only allude now. In all these experiences the church has not lost its spirituality, nor its spirit of prayer. It has not been made selfish nor querulous. It has been patient. There has been a marvelous suppression of what might have been expected in the shape of hard feeling. The great principles have worked. It has maintained such a faith in God as I have never known in so large a church. Here you are going on with your organized work, with your mission schools, a revival in one, a revival in the other, conversions, outpourings of God's spirit and spiritual blessings. Our afflictions have been blessed of God. All these things have not come from my influence so much, but the reason you have been blessed is that the truths I have preached have grown into your natures. If I should die to-morrow I feel that these truths will remain with you, and will bear their fruit. Now the night passes away. The day dawns. The darkness breaks. The morning star rises, and in the coming day these same grand majestic eternal truths will keep you in all fruitfulness through the love of our Lord Jesus Christ. And may the Lord keep you all."

At the conclusion of Mr. Beecher's address there were many who were wiping away the tears that he had called forth. Mr. Shearman wept unrestrainedly, and even Assistant Pastor Halliday looked sad. In his prayer Mr. Beecher said: "We desire, O, Lord, to feel, on looking back over this campaign of widespread troubles, to feel that there was not one cross too many—one thorn too many. We pray that we may look back on all the troublous way we have traversed in thankfulness, feeling that Thou in Thy love hast sent the troubles. As our trouble is past and is passing, we desire to recognize the great blessings that we have had from Thee. We have not long to live, and yet we will live as long as Thou livest. Our places here will soon know us no more, but we feel already the pressure of the crown. If we suffer with Thee we shall reign with Thee; and we have suffered with Thee in the poor, the downcast, the slave, the oppressed. We know we shall reign with Thee, for Thou has promised it. Why should men look with wonder upon us that we are peaceful when we rely on Thy promises? Keep us in perfect peace."

The meeting was then closed by singing the hymn,

"We are on our journey home."

THE NEW POSTAL LAW.

THE HASTE WITH WHICH IT WAS PASSED—THE RESULTS TO BE EXPECTED FROM IT—PUBLISHERS INDIGNANT—THE EXPRESS COMPANIES SATISFIED.

The new Postal law increasing the rate on third-class mail matter to one cent per ounce is not received with favor by the publishing community. Third-class mail matter consists of pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines, handbills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, books, book manuscript, proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples of merchandise, sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, coins, and other matter allowed to be carried in the mails by law. Last year the limit fixed by Congress was four pounds for each package, and the rate one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof. This amendment took a great deal of the small-package business away from the express companies, and they have been using every effort to secure its abrogation. During the recent session of Congress the companies were represented at Washington by counsel, who sought the passage of just such a law as that which has now gone into effect. It was passed hastily during the last days of legislation, and it is claimed that the Postal Committee reported the act without looking into it with sufficient care. Yesterday the department of the New-York Post Office set apart for the reception of third-class matter was visited by numerous anxious publishers and others who had but just learned of the existence of the new regulations, and who came in great haste to ascertain the whereabouts of packages which they had intrusted to the mails stamped in conformity with the old law. Hitherto, when changes so important as the one just made have occurred, sufficient time has been granted to permit the post offices throughout the Union to prepare circulars containing the substance of the law for distribution some time in advance of the alteration taking effect. Circulars were prepared this time as usual, but not sufficiently early to permit of their proper distribution so as to prepare the people, by a general publication of the requirements, for compliance with them, simply because sufficient time has not elapsed since the act became a law. The applications for copies of the law are very numerous, and in a day or two they will be supplied. Many persons refuse to send heavy packages by mail in consequence of the advance in rates. The large monthlies which have hitherto been sent through the mails for four cents will now cost eight cents each. The publishers of these magazines are indignant, and talk of applying to the Postmaster General for relief. The additional charges will seriously affect their book business also. Music publishers who have used the mails to a considerable extent will suffer greatly.

The mail from the Eastern States is largely made up of transient matter. Vast quantities of newspapers which are sent irregularly come to the New-York office, and upon many of them the postage will now be suddenly increased from four to six cents. A falling off in the quantity of such matter is therefore anticipated. Then, from eighty to one hundred bags of similar matter are daily received from the stations in various parts of the City, many of the newspapers having apparently been read and then sent to some friend at a distance. When the postage equals the cost of such papers it is obvious that most persons will discontinue sending them. While a person in San Francisco may mail a newspaper or pamphlet from that city to London and have it carried across the Continent and over the Atlantic for two cents, another person who lives in New-York must pay four cents in order to secure the carriage of an eight-page paper to Brooklyn, and six cents when it happens to be a quadruple sheet. If only a two-cent stamp be affixed, the paper will be sent to the mill with other waste paper, as the Postal laws provide that such matter shall not be forwarded unless fully prepaid.

Under the recent postal arrangement with Canada, the Dominion Government will forward as usual all matter from the United States prepaid under the new law, and the latter Government will, without collecting additional rates, carry to its destination all matter of the third class. On July 1, when the new postal treaty negotiated at Berne goes into effect, postage to foreign countries will be greatly reduced, and the discrimination against internal postage will appear much more unjust than it does at present. While newspapers are not to-day detained when they have been dropped at the office with stamps affixed according to the old rates, orders will in a day or two be issued to enforce the law. Merchandise packages will until then be forwarded with the amount due stamped upon them to be collected by the postmaster. The Post Office is daily incumbered with quantities of franked matter, the act to carry which passed at about the same time that the charges on third-class matter was increased. The argument advanced by the express companies that the expense of carrying quantities of merchandise at low rates is not remunerative to the Government, is answered by those who are familiar with postal arrangements by the explanation that the contracts made by the Government do not specify that the mails shall be limited in weight, and that no additional expense is incurred by reason of the increased bulkiness of the mails sent over the post routes.

THE BOARD OF UNITED CHARITIES.

The second monthly meeting of the Board of United Charities was held yesterday at the new office, No. 1,193 Broadway, and was largely attended by representatives of the different societies. Nearly 10,000 names had been reported by the societies forming the board, and were duly entered on the register. The question of establishing depots next Winter at which certain articles in general use among the poor might be supplied at a minimum cost—and where the orders of the different societies might be addressed—was discussed at some length. It was conceded that in this way great benefit could be obtained, both in the quantity and the quality of the articles supplied. Coal, for instance, which is supplied at twelve cents a pail—weighing, perhaps, twenty pounds—represents at least double the cost price at the wharf. Flour, costing $5 50 per barrel of 196 pounds, is retailed for eighty cents per fourteen pounds. And so with other articles. Some such system of depots, if possible, would take away all cause of complaint from the poor, and enable the societies to expend their funds to the greatest advantage.

PNEUMONIA SCIENTIFICALLY DISCUSSED

A meeting of the Medical Library and Journal Association was held last night at No. 107 East Twenty-eighth street, Dr. E. Péaslee presiding. Papers on pneumonia were read by Drs. Peters and Weber, in which the subject was fully discussed, and the different modes of treating the malady examined and compared. Dr. Weber, in his remarks, referred particularly to the mode of treatment adopted by Prof. Jurgensen, of the University of Tubingen, Germany, which, he said, had been very successful. This gentleman, he said, looks upon pneumonia as an acute infectious disease, in which the local congestion of the lung is not the principal cause of the fever and constitutional disturbance, but in which fever and inflammation of lung tissue have a common origin. Of 400 cases treated by Jurgensen, according to his views, the mortality was fifty per cent less than in 400 other cases of the disease treated previously on different principles.

FROST IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

This matter-of-fact story is from the Nashua (N. H.) *Telegraph* of Saturday: "There is an unoccupied house in Barnstead, Belknap County, having a chimney in the centre. The house is 22 by 30 feet. The chimney is built so as to support the sills and beams. The frost has got into the cellar and frozen under the chimney and raised it up several inches, lifting the house free from the ground, except some nine feet where it touches the underpinning. In places it is two or three inches from the underpinning, and can be rocked by pushing against it with the hand. It has attracted a good deal of notice from the citizens of Barnstead."

DR. DE KOVEN.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Wednesday says: "The returns received yesterday, while not absolutely deciding the matter, leave little doubt that the Bishop elect will not be confirmed. Official intelligence was received that Pitsburg and Western Michigan voted against him, while private dispatches state that Western New-York and North Carolina have gone the same way. This makes eighteen against him. His friends lay claim to New-Hampshire, Eastern or Northern Wisconsin, and admit that it is very unlikely that he will get all the remaining dioceses save one, which he must in order to win."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A private library containing many choice standard and illustrated works will be disposed of by Messrs. Leavitt, at their Clinton Hall Sales-rooms, on Monday and Tuesday evenings next. Among the authors represented are Humboldt, Froude, Hawthorne, Hazlitt, Pepys, Stanley, Swinburne, Thackeray, Dickens, and numerous others. Those who wish to enlarge their libraries at a comparatively small outlay should send for a catalogue.

Mr. Varley will conduct religious services at the Hippodrome to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, and 7:30 o'clock.

A meeting of the New-York Rapid Transit Association will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, next Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Several members of the Manhattan Club called upon Mayor Wickham yesterday. Mr. John Kelly also paid him a visit.

Henry Haggdorn, cotton-broker, whose suspension was published a short time ago, has been reinstated in the privileges of the Cotton Exchange.

Mr. David Dudley Field will repeat his lecture, entitled "Voyaging Around the World," for the benefit of the Home for Christian Care, at Association Hall, next Monday, at 8 P. M.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union Free Course for the People will be delivered this evening, in the great hall, at 8 o'clock, on "Fish Culture," by Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt. The lecture will be fully illustrated with the stereopticon.

Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, of Grace Church, delivered a lecture to working men, entitled "A Man's Best Friends," at the Free Reading-room, No. 135 Greenwich street, last evening, before a large and attentive audience.

A petition, which has received numerous signatures, is circulating in the Cotton Exchange requesting the Board of Managers to reconsider the proposed new rule No. 2, making decimals, instead of thirty-seconds, the basis of transactions on the floor.

The regular monthly meeting of the Eighteenth Assembly District Association was held last evening at the head-quarters, No. 457 Fourth avenue, Alderman Henry E. Howland presiding. After some preliminary proceedings forty-two new members were enrolled.

Mr. Rufus Hatch says that he knows nothing about the bill introduced into the Legislature yesterday authorizing the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to reduce their capital. Two years ago a bill was passed giving them permission to reduce their capital one-half. Their capital is $20,000,000.

A number of heads of departments held a brief conference with Mayor Wickham yesterday in relation to establishing uniform rates of wages for labor in each. It is said that the head of one department—Fitz John Porter—proposes to reduce the wages of laborers from $2 to $1 50 a day.

A deputation of property-owners residing on "Lenox Hill" complained to Fitz John Porter, the new Commissioner of Public Works, yesterday, that the Croton water does not rise above the level of the first stories of their dwellings. The Commissioner promised to have the matter attended to.

The funeral of Mrs. Amelia Delamater, who for several years has been an inmate of the Old Ladies' Home, in Forty-second street, took place at that institution yesterday. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Thompson, of the Allen Street Methodist Church, and the remains were interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

At 7 o'clock last night Mr. George Dugan, of No. 22 Beekman street, discovered two burglars secreted in a closet on the second floor of the premises. He gave the alarm, but they succeeded in making their escape, leaving behind them a number of burglars' tools, which were taken to the Second Precinct Station-house by Roundsman Meade.

Thomas Wiley, a well-known printer, died at his residence in this City, on the 11th inst., at the age of fifty-four. Mr. Wiley was a native of this country, and during the war of the rebellion served as a soldier in the Union Army. The funeral services will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at No. 184 Clinton street, and the remains will then be sent to Utica for burial.

Capt. Petty, of the Second Precinct, assisted by Officer Canavan, last night arrested Alexander Clark, the proprietor of the drinking saloon No. 114 Nassau street, under a warrant issued at the instance of Anthony Comstock, on a charge of exhibiting obscene pictures. George H. N. Jacobsen, of No. 31 Park row, was also arrested on a similar charge. A number of obscene pictures were found on the premises of both parties and taken to the Second Precinct Station-house.

The annual benefit of Prof. James O'Neill, the teacher of boxing, came off at Wood's Gymnasium last night. The programme included a display of boxing by several amateurs, club-swinging by the champion, Mr. Boynton, and a clever exhibition of parlor-skating by Messrs. Austin and Hess. Mr. Shed Le Clair gave one of his marvelous trapeze performances, and Profs. De Turck and Lenz gave an exhibition of fencing. The medal offered by Mr. O'Neill for the best amateur boxer was won by Mr. Robert Cornell, of this City.

A young man sentenced for a long term made his escape from Blackwell's Island on Wednesday afternoon. At the time of his escape he was working with a gang of men in the grounds in the vicinity of the Lunatic Asylum. Suddenly dropping his tools, he ran to the water's edge, in the Workhouse grounds, jumped into a boat in which friends were waiting, and was rapidly rowed to Long Island, where he exchanged his prison suit for other attire, and made good his escape before the prison officials could reach him.

Capt. John C. Cashen, a veteran of the late war, died at his residence in East Fifty-sixth street, yesterday, aged forty-five years. At the breaking out of the rebellion he recruited a company for the Fourteenth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, and held a commission as First Lieutenant. When the regiment was consolidated with the Eighteenth, he took command of his company, with the rank of Captain. He was formerly a member of Engine Company No. 9, in the old Volunteer Fire Department.

BROOKLYN.

George Wilcox was held for examination by Justice Riley yesterday on a charge of passing a bogus check on Mr. Samuel B. Massey, of No. 991 Fulton street.

It is proposed by the Board of City Works to construct a new bridge over the Wallabout canal on the line of Washington avenue. The present bridge is in a very dilapidated condition, and being constantly out of repair, very much impedes travel.

William Eder, aged thirty-five, was instantly killed yesterday morning by falling through a hatchway in a sugar refinery at the foot of North Third street, Williamsburg. The remains were removed to the late residence of the deceased at No. 288 Powers street.